THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

AMERICA'S RESPONSE TO THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY for the outcome of the war is brought home to every man and woman of the United States by President Wilson's appeal to us to enlist in the great civilian army without whose whole-hearted services "mere fighting would be useless." This plea to the American people, declares the Washington *Evening Star*, "is the most important stroke yet delivered in the battle of preparedness"; and the Philadelphia *North American* remarks that "never before in history has a nation received so sobering a summons at the beginning of a war." While he asks the merchant and middleman to "forego unusual profits," the railroad man to see that the "arteries of the nation's life suffer no obstruction," the miner to remember that "if he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are useless," the manufacturer to "speed and perfect every process," and calls upon all to correct our national fault of "wastefulness and extravagance," it is the imperative need of a greater food-supply that he emphasizes most strongly, and this is the part of his appeal that evokes the most immediate and dramatic response.

A HINT FOR AMERICA.

Russian prisoners of war at work on a German farm.

Germany hails with delight his declaration that "the supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are cooperating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs," and his urgent call to "young men and old alike" to "turn in hosts to the farms." Thus Professor Wygodzinski, agricultural expert of Bonn University, is so convinced that "Nemesis is knocking at America's door and famine is staring her in the face" that he announces confidently in the Düsseldorf *General Anzeiger*, that "on the American wheat-field the war will be decided—in our favor." And the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which characterizes the President's appeal as "nothing but a cry of distress," argues that the war against Germany can not be won unless America is able "amply to provide herself and her Allies with food," and affirms that that is impossible, "as America is facing a crop failure which can not be averted by President Wilson's little remedies."

In America, however, the response is one of deeds rather than words. From all sections come reports of organized movements to increase the crop-acreage, to enlist men and boys in "the army of the plow," and to supply the farmer with capital for intensive cultivation. In Philadelphia a "recruiting station for farmers' helpers" welcomes all who wish to enroll in the President's "service-army," and sends them to big grain sections of the Northwest to assist in planting the spring wheat and rye. The appeal for volunteers states that "25,000,000 acres of spring wheat and rye must be planted in the great grain belt of the Northwest within the next twenty-five days," and explains that "this represents an increase of more than 7,000,000 acres over last year." A Chicago dispatch tells of six thousand boys above the age of sixteen released from the high schools of that city with full credit for school-work for the remainder of the school year on condition that they pledge themselves to work on farms or enter some employment that

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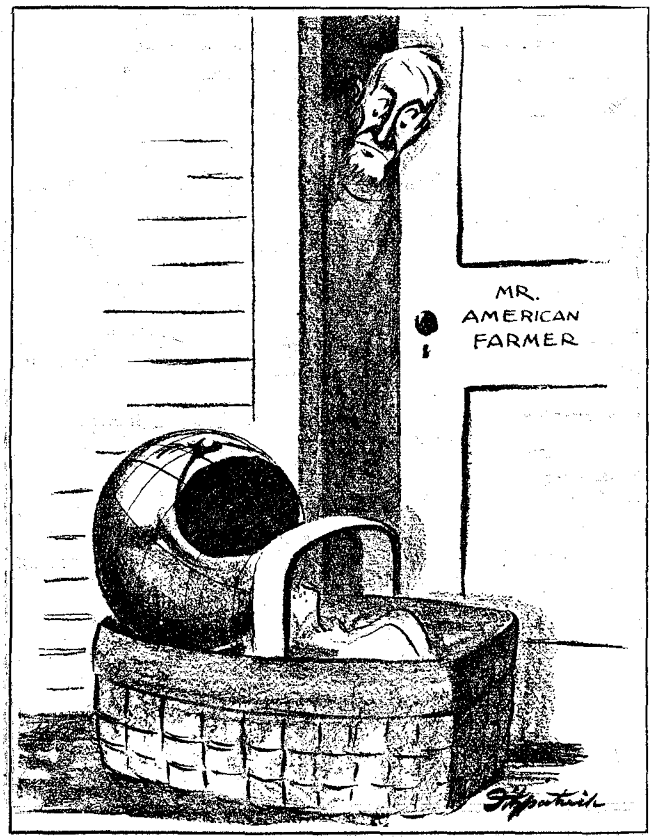
will increase the food-supply of the nation. President Busby, of the Chicago surface street-railway lines, announces that schoolboys who are to work in truck-gardens on the outskirts of the city will ride to and from their work free. Governor Burnquist, of Minnesota, appoints a State war-committee on food-production and conservation. In North Dakota children are released from school to work on the farms, and in Wisconsin, Louisiana, and many other States proclamations are issued calling upon all citizens to plant every available square foot of ground. Hundreds of thousands of back yards are being converted into vegetable-gardens, and owners of big ornamental estates in the neighborhood of New York are dedicating their lawns and parks to raising potatoes, beans, and corn. According to the New York *Tribune*, "every available foot of vacant land in New York, including some of the city's small parks, is to be placed under intensive cultivation" by a city-gardening commission. The Federal Farm Loan Board has perfected plans for lending $200,000,000 to the farmer to stimulate food-production, and in New York it is announced that a Patriotic Farmers' Fund is prepared to finance the planting of at least one acre more on every one of the 250,000 farms of this State.



HIS BIT

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post*

Manufacturers in some sections have agreed to release workers from their factories for work on the farms during the planting and harvesting seasons, these workers to receive from the manufacturers the difference between the farm and factory wage. Under this arrangement the Lackawanna Railroad will release between 800 and 900 section-hands for work in the southern agricultural section of New York State. And because the manufacture of alcoholic liquors consumes scores of millions of bushels of grain annually, a new organization called the Grain Savers' League has been formed, the only condition of membership being a pledge not to "drink, buy, sell, or give away any intoxicating liquor" while the war lasts.

In addition to these movements already under way many others are proposed. A committee of distillers, headed by Joseph Debar, president of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, offers to release some 15,000,000 bushels of grain for use as food by restricting the manufacture of spirits. The Maryland Board of Agriculture recommends the penalization of idleness, the suspension of all city and State work not absolutely necessary, so that the laborers may work on the farms, the use of prisoners in agriculture, and the adoption of European milling standards. It is suggested that volunteers for the Army who fail to come up to the physical standard required of fighters be enlisted in a National Maintenance Corps, whose first duty will be to increase the country's food-crops. Joseph Hartigan, New York's Commissioner of Weights and Measures, calls on the Federal Government to prohibit hoarding of food-supplies, and points out that "any one speculating in foodstuffs at this time should be declared a public enemy." Waldron Williams urges the wider use of dried vegetables as a means of conserving our supplies and keeping down the cost of living. According to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "conscription of all classes of labor employed in producing supplies essential to the conduct of the war is seen as a probable feature of the Government's program if a sufficient number of workers fail to respond to the call issued to the nation." Secretary of Agriculture Houston urges legislation empowering the Government to regulate the prices of foodstuffs, and makes a special appeal to the farmers to increase the production of corn, "America's most important cereal," to the fullest possible extent this year. And Secretary of the Interior Lane proposes the creation of a traveling corps of farm-laborers to work on the irrigated lands recently reclaimed by the Government. Writing to Chairman Taylor, of the House Irrigation Committee, to urge prompt action on the pending bill to stimulate food-production on public and private lands within irrigation projects, he says, in part:

"We have a little more than seven hundred thousand acres of land within our reclamation projects upon which water may be placed this season. The proposed bill is one by which all of the private and public lands upon the reclamation projects can be utilized. This, I hope, can be done in a wholesale way, by the creation of an equipped and mobile organization of farm-labor. In every one of our projects—as in every county in the United States—there are considerable bodies of idle, arable land. Some of these tracts are lying idle because of lack of farm-implements and capital. Our hope is that all of these acres may be imprest immediately into public service, that on each project there be organized at once a war-maintenance corps, the business of which it will be to see that all idle acres are put to use, and that all farm-labor acts, so far as practicable, as a unit. Each company in this maintenance corps should have as many gang-plows and harrows and seeders as can be bought or borrowed. Around these implements the farmers should be organized, just as they are organized around a field-gun, and each of these companies should move from field to field until the land allotted to it in the project has been plowed and planted. In this way, with adequate machinery and competent farmers, one man can do the work of twenty or more in a day. The farmers who have been doing their own plowing and planting upon their own farms can, by acting with such a corps, not only have their own lands cultivated, but can bring under cultivation the lands of their neighbors.

"If the farmers are organized in this way, with proper machinery at their disposition, I can see no need of a shortage in farm-labor. The well-to-do farmer who has a tractor should see that that tractor is turned into a community machine. By proper organization farm-work can be done just as systematically as the work of road-building or trench-fighting. We should have at our disposal enough money to pay wages and buy seed. The mass of the farmers in the corps could be repaid for their work by having their own farms cultivated. The men could be moved with their machines from farm to farm in camps, after the Western fashion in harvesting-time, or they could be brought to and taken from their work when at long distances by automobiles. Instead of having the farmers compete with each other for their farm-labor and for seed, by this means each project can be organized into a cooperative commonwealth for the purpose of producing the greatest possible amount of food with which to support our own people and help those who are our allies. Such an organization should be maintained throughout the season. Harvesting should be done in the same way."

Altho wheat is not the only short crop, this staple presents the most acute problem. In a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* we read:

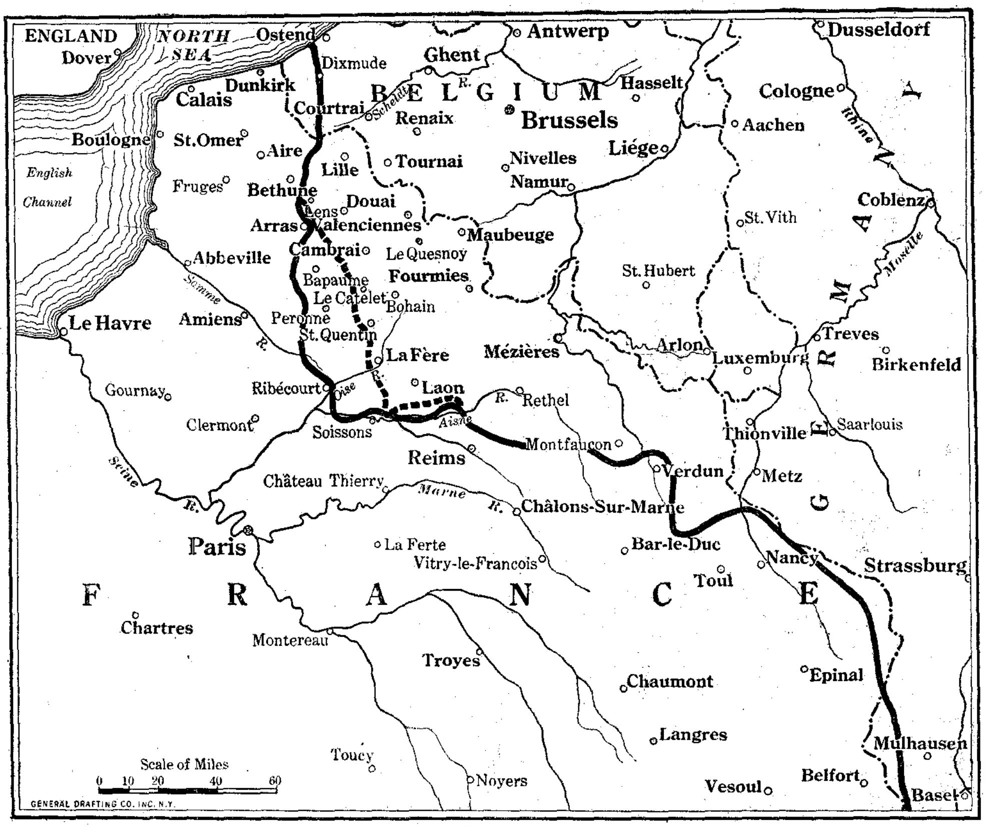
> "Since Saturday's showing of the worst recorded April condition for our winter-wheat crop—foreshadowing reduction of 52,000,000 bushels, and probably much more, even from the unsatisfactory yield of 1916—the food problem has been taken up in earnest. Every effort is being put forth by agricultural interests, bankers, and business men, as well as by the Government, to stimulate production of grains and other foodstuffs. It is absolutely essential that the United States and Canada in the next twelve months should supply the Allies with large quantities of grain and provisions.
>
> "The virtual failure of the crop in Argentina and the prohibition of wheat and flour exports from that country, with reduction from early expectations in the harvest of Australia, make the situation most critical. In the season ending last July, out of 113,920,000 bushels of wheat and flour shipped by all exporting countries outside of the United States and Canada, 99,376,000 bushels came from Argentina and Australasia."

In his appeal to the people President Wilson says:

> "It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battle-field or in the trenches.
>
> "The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free man everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will, of right and of necessity, be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.
>
> "The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are cooperating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs.
>
> "The importance of an adequate food-supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America.
>
> "Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rest the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual cooperation in the sale and distribution of their products?
>
> "The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and labor are lacking in this great matter."

THE BATTLE FOR FRANCE

Too vast and varied to be designated by a single name, covering more than a third of the 500-mile line from Switzerland to the sea, a tremendous Anglo-French offensive is developing into what is called by our press "a battle for France." It is not a fight to save France, the Brooklyn *Eagle* explains, "but to redeem that part of the Republic left in the hands of the invader after the battle of the Marne." The German statement that "one of the greatest battles of the mighty war, and therefore also in the world's history," is in progress is deemed no exaggeration by our writers. "In numbers of men engaged, in probability of armament, and in unity of organization, especially on the French side," writes a correspondent from the French front to the New York *Times*, "this battle will surpass all human experience, even during the present war." As a London correspondent reminds us in a dispatch appearing in the New York *Tribune*, Britain struck the first blow at Arras, the French followed at the Aisne. Now—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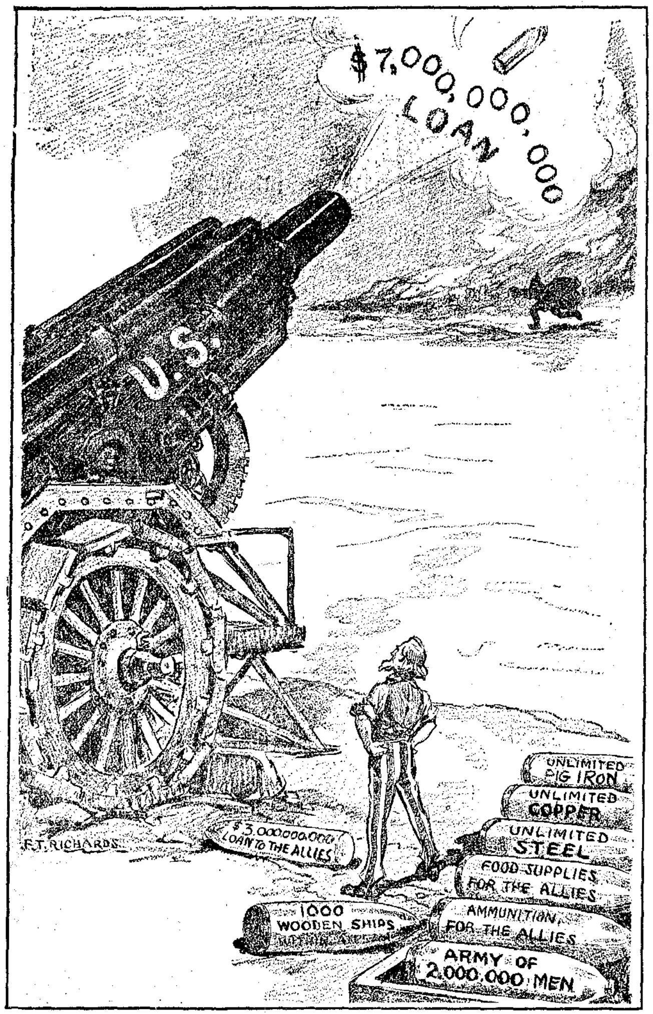
FRENCH TERRITORY WON SINCE JULY 1, 1916.

The solid line shows the Western battle-front on that date; the broken line is the front as it stood last week.

> "We are seeing the first blow of a Great Britain at last organized as was Germany in August, 1914; we are seeing the final effort of France, made after nearly three years of war and sacrifice hardly paralleled in the history of any nation. Not less impressive is the German stand. For six months every effort in three great nations has been concentrated upon preparation for the campaign that is now beginning, and the fate of the German Empire on the one hand and of democracy on the other may fairly be said to turn upon the decision that will be reached on the fields over which the first advances are now taking place."

At last, rejoices the Macon *Telegraph*, "the Great Offensive, the march on the Rhine to which every loyal Britisher and Frenchman has worked and prayed for two years, is, under the leadership of Nivelle and Haig, swinging on its way." "Only the working of a strategic miracle or unbelievable blundering of the Entente commanders can prevent a general German retreat in the West," the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* confidently asserts; and "once the retreat is under way it will be supremely difficult to halt." "Beyond Lens and St. Quentin lies the frontier," it adds, "and the French and British soldiers are looking far beyond the frontier into Prussian Westphalia and the provinces of the Rhine."

The British and French offensives are regarded by the New York *Sun* as parts of "a general plan to outwit and outfight the Germans and compel a general retreat to Belgian territory and to their own soil." The first moves are seen by our editors as a process which the Newark *News* calls "Hitting the Hinges." The precise meaning of this phrase is set forth by the New York *Evening Post* in an editorial summing up the story of the last five weeks on the Western front. We read:



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HEAVY FIRING.
—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

> "There began about March 10 a German retirement in the region of the Ancre, which, spreading rapidly to north and south, attained a total front of eighty miles from Arras to Vailly, near the Aisne. Up to nine days ago the Allied operations consisted entirely in following up the retreating enemy, rapidly at first, more slowly as the new permament line of the Germans was approached, and the need arose for bringing up the heavy guns. Then, on Monday, April 9, the British attacked north of Arras, outside of the northern pivot on which the German arc was swinging back. The object, of course, was simple. In such an extended backward swing as the Germans were carrying through, the strain was heaviest on the hinges, and, naturally, the best opportunity for the enemy was to strike at the most delicate part of the German machinery, at the joint in the armor. Just a week later the French have delivered a hammer-blow at the southern pivot of the German arc. But while the main effort, both by the British and the French, has been directed just outside the front of the German retirement, pressure has been also continued within the arc of the German retreat. The British have been striking south of the Scarpe and as far down as St. Quentin. The French have been striking north of Soissons and as far up as St. Quentin. In other words, the operation as a whole is like pushing in a locked door by a steady thrust against the woodwork while hammer-blows are falling on the hinges and the lock itself. This door in the West is now 120 miles wide."

While distinct smaller battles have been fought at various points on the line, several writers insist that it is the combined effect that counts. As the New York *Evening Sun* describes what it believes to be the present situation of the Germans:

> "They are hemmed in, almost beyond further defense, in Lens and St. Quentin. They have been driven out of their trench-front to a depth of two miles or more along some forty miles of front, with a loss of about 30,000 prisoners and proportionate casualties in killed and wounded. They have been thwarted in each and every one of several attempts to retake ground and mend the chief irregularities in their damaged position. Their artillery munition-supplies have shown signs of giving out in one or two places. It is now necessary for them to fight with weakened forces and available reserves exhausted, in unfavorable positions immediately behind the strong ones they have lost, or else to prolong their retirement of last March and to extend it greatly on either flank. In the latter case, instead of witnessing the end of the German retreat, April may see the real beginning of it."

Britain now first developing her full strength, and France with her power at the full, together promise to win this battle for France. But the Brooklyn *Eagle* looks ahead to our duty, after France has done her best, and perhaps exhausted her human resources, with the war not yet over—

> "If it is not, the task of carrying it on to a successful conclusion will rest upon us. We are the second line of defense for France, and must be ready to take her place if necessary."

Along the whole front of over 100 miles, a London press writer estimates, there are "not less than 3,000,000 men engaged in savage battle." "Along the French line of attack alone Nivelle's troops are opposed by nineteen divisions of reserves—285,000 men—and are believed to number twice that force themselves." Other correspondents speak of an additional 250,000 reserves brought up by the Germans in a vain attempt to stem the French offensive. The initial French attack was delivered on April 16, 17, and 18 on the Soissons-Reims front from Vailly (which was captured), along the Craonne ridge to a point northwest of Reims, endangering the German forts that have been bombarding the cathedral. East of Reims, German positions in Champagne, including the stronghold of Auberive, were taken on an eleven-mile front. In general, the French advanced their line from two to five miles, took 17,000 prisoners, inflicted total losses on the enemy of about 100,000 men, and captured many guns and great quantities of war-material. Descriptions of the British advance, by an eye-witness, appear in an article on page 1274.

American editors have been wondering how the German Government can explain the loss of 30,000 prisoners and total casualties of perhaps five times that in the battles against the French and British. The favorite method seems to be to point out how much more the enemy intended to do. In the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* Major Moraht said of the British operations: "If we realize what high hopes England has placed in this offensive, how breathlessly she was looking toward the result of this gigantic effort, we have all reasons to be heartily contented with our defensive victory on the right wing of the new fighting-line." And an official statement thus alluded to the fighting along the Aisne:

> "A great French attempt to break through yesterday, the object of which was far-reaching, failed. . . . . . .
>
> "The battle sways backward and forward around our foremost positions, our object being, if the war-material is lost, to spare the lives of our forces and to inflict heavy sanguinary losses, and thus decisively weaken the enemy. This was achieved."

But pessimistic editorial comment is reported by way of Holland. The Berlin *Volkszeitung* is thus quoted: "We frustrated the Allies' plans last year; we must be firm in our confidence to frustrate them this year—but what pains and effort it will cost us!" And the Socialist *Würtemberger Tagwacht* says:

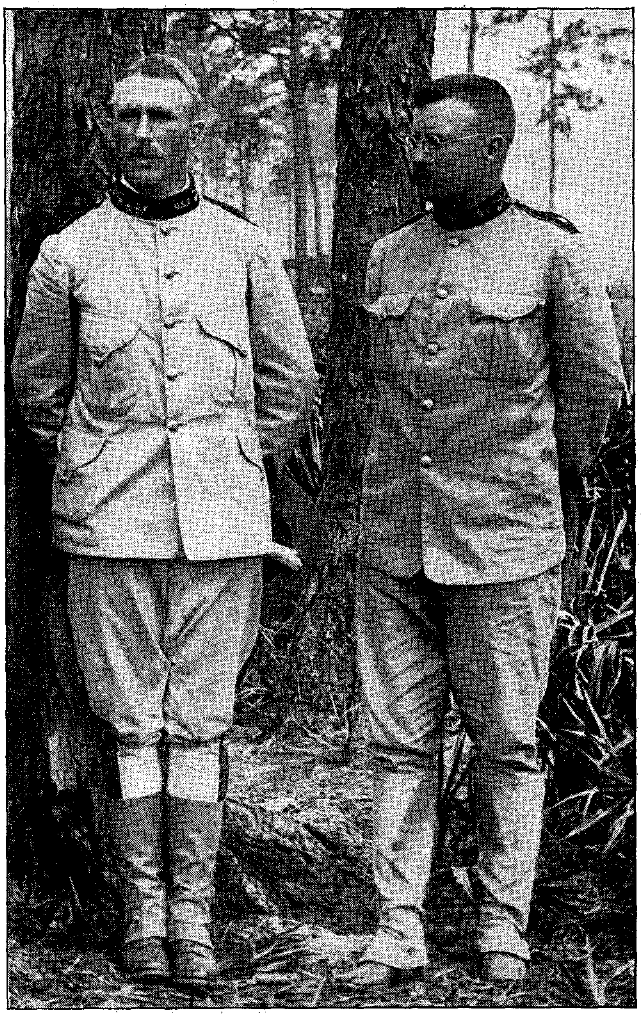
> "There is no further need of concealing the truth; we can never conquer. It is useless to deceive the people longer."

T. R.'S PLAN TO BEARD THE KAISER

TREMENDOUS NEWSPAPER APPLAUSE greets our ex-President of fifty-eight years who would face the foe on the field of battle at the head of an army, tho the approval of his particular project is somewhat less unanimous. It's "Teddy this" and "Teddy that," during years of mere political strife, "but it's 'way for Mr. Roosevelt' when the country's in a hole," sings an enthusiastic admirer in the Chicago *Tribune*. Political foes as well as friends, individuals, and newspapers in all sections of the country support the Colonel's request that he be allowed to lead a volunteer division in the first American force to join our Allies in France. "Mr. Roosevelt called on the Kaiser once at Potsdam; he will call again at the head of a division of troops—that is, if the Kaiser is home when Roosevelt gets there," said ex-Governor Willis, of Ohio, the other evening, and a Chicago audience applauded wildly. Henry Watterson's Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which once warned the nation against Theodore Roosevelt as "the man on horseback," now wants to see him on horseback at the head of an army. "The appearance of an ex-President of the United States carrying the Star-Spangled Banner over a body of American soldiers to the battle-front in Flanders will glorify us as will nothing else," it declares, and will be "worth all it costs us either in red tape, money, or equivocal precedents." The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* would impress it upon the Government at Washington that this is "what the people want more than any one thing." Who, asks the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, could be better entitled to head our first expeditionary force "than one who has held the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States?" "From a military point of view or from that of an advocate of the Allies," declares the Council Bluffs *Nonpariel*, "no man in America has a better right to represent this country at the front than Colonel Roosevelt. He has been a partizan of the Allies since the Germans crossed the Belgian frontier and has not hesitated to speak about the things that were in his mind." Farther west the Wichita *Beacon* makes the same plea. Nothing would so challenge imagination as the gift of this commission to Colonel Roosevelt, in the opinion of the Cleveland *Press*. "It would enthuse the Middle West and the Far West, and bring home to the people of those sections the fact that this is to be a real war"; it would arouse national patriotism more effectively than "a thousand recruiting sergeants."

From Paris and London, the Boston *Transcript* hears, "have come confessions that next to the sight of the Stars and Stripes the sight of Roosevelt by their side will do more to hearten the armies of our Allies than the loan of billions of dollars to-day or the promise of millions of men to-morrow." And *The Transcript* knows of no opposition to the plan save "from a few apprehensive politicians in Congress and a small group of red-tape-ridden bureaucrats in the War Department." These men are "blind to the psychology of the proposal," we are told, and do not understand that morale is "a matter of the spirit." Our Allies are calling for the Stars and Stripes and Roosevelt, "because they see in the one the symbol and in the other the embodiment of the American ideal, the ideal that they hail to-day as their own and hope will be to-morrow the ideal of the world."

The idea of a Roosevelt army division was conceived shortly after the sinking of the *Lusitania*. When the Mexican crisis became acute after the raid on Columbus, N. M., Colonel Roosevelt offered its services to the War Department in case of actual war with Mexico. But regulars and militia were sufficient for that day, and the Colonel did his turn of watchful waiting for a break with Germany, proceeding the while with the organization of his army. At least 20,000 men, including experienced officers and members of all branches of the service, are believed to be enrolled. After the declaration of war with Germany, Colonel Roosevelt called on the President at Washington to urge the acceptance of his services and to pledge his aid in the enactment of compulsory-service legislation. He has issued several statements explaining his position. In a letter to Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Colonel Roosevelt reiterates his earnest and hearty support of the Administration's Universal Military Service Bill. He declares it to be based upon the democratic principle, and says it is only by such means that we can carry on the war if it should last one, two, or three years longer. But it would take months, perhaps a year, to make an army thus raised available for service in Europe. In the meanwhile the Colonel advocates the use of volunteer forces in connection with part of the regular Army to put our flag on the firing-line at the earliest possible moment. This, he declares, we owe to humanity, to the small nations wronged by Germany, and to our own national honor. For—



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WILL THEY FIGHT TOGETHER AGAIN?

Leonard Wood and Theodore Roosevelt as colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the "Rough Riders" in the Spanish-American war of 1898.

> "We must show that we do not intend to make this merely a dollar war. Let us pay with our bodies for our souls' desire. Let us without one hour's unnecessary delay put the American flag on the battle-front in this great world-war for democracy and civilization, and for the reign of justice and fair dealing among the nations of mankind."

The Colonel would use volunteers, not as a substitute for, but to supplement, the obligatory service. He would take men not liable for conscription, or willing to join the regular Army, but anxious for immediate service at the front. He would expect the passage of some such law as authorized the raising of volunteers for service in the Philippines after the Spanish War. Under this act, he told Senator Chamberlain, he "should ask leave to raise for immediate service overseas with the first expeditionary force" a fully equipped infantry division with auxiliary cavalry, artillery, engineers, machine guns, and aeroplanes. The Colonel believes he could have his division ready for transportation in two or three months. His idea would be "to have the intensive training in gas-work, bomb-throwing, bayonet-fighting, and trench-work given in France; they would then be sent into the trenches when they were thoroughly prepared."

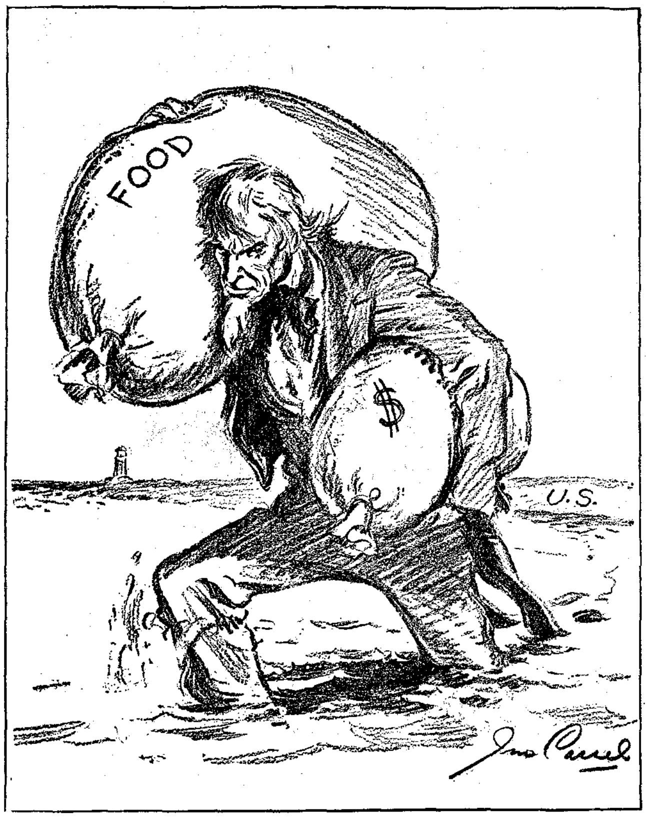
The Colonel explained at another time that he would expect to lead only one of two or three divisions in an army-corps commanded by a regular Army officer. In his opinion,

> "No unwise precedent could possibly be created by permitting an ex-President of the United States of previous military experience to raise such a division and to serve with it at the front under the command of the general who heads the army-corps."

The Colonel's protests do not quite disarm critics of his plan. As the unsympathetic New York *World* understands his position, "the volunteer system is vicious and indefensible except when he personally wishes to raise a division of volunteers." The more friendly Newark *News* thinks the Colonel should be "careful that his enthusiasm does not mislead Congress into mixing up our military assistance." Colonel Roosevelt's suggestion, it observes, might mean three armies, regular, militia, volunteers, raised by him and others, and perhaps a fourth raised by universal service. "Maybe four armies could all work together without rivalry, but it sounds to us like inviting chaos." Then *The News* wonders if the trained men over the conscript age, whom Roosevelt would call, are not likely to be needed as officers of the new army. This paper can see no place for such a volunteer unit until the universal-service army is raised. Some of the Colonel's friends, according to the New York *Evening Post*, fear he may be playing into the hands of the opponents of universal service. Washington correspondents think that Congress will find it difficult to attach the Roosevelt plan to the Administration Army Bill, and suggests that the War Department may have to find a way. At any rate, we are told, it is desired to utilize the Colonel's energy and enthusiasm in some fashion. Governor Whitman has offered to give him a commission in the New York State militia. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* would have him put at the head of the national recruiting service to do for the United States what Kitchener and Lord Derby did for England. It believes "that there would be such an impetus given to enlistment in this country as would astound the world." Meantime he is not to be altogether idle, while waiting for an opportunity to take an active part in the war. His first public speech since the break with Germany is to be made Saturday evening of this week in Chicago, as part of the National Security League's campaign for the passage of the Universal Service Law.

OUR WAR-FLEET OF WOOD

HELEN OF TROY'S BEAUTEOUS "FACE that launched a thousand ships" is typified in this war by that of von Hindenburg, to judge from editorial comment on the plan of the Administration to build a thousand wooden ships to carry food and other munitions to the Allies. At the President's request, General Goethals assumes supreme command of this construction, so that as various journals see it, including the Rochester *Post Express*, the "final act of the war may find Goethals pitted against Hindenburg." The Atlanta *Journal* recalls von Bethmann-Hollweg's declaration at the outset of the ruthless *U*-boat campaign, "we stake all and we shall be victorious"; but now, as the Buffalo *Evening News* says, the "boasted blockade of Britain by the German *U*-boats is to be smashed by Uncle Sam's wooden mallet." How critical the Allied food-situation is appears in the proclamation by the President to the people of April 15, in which he said that "submarines or no submarines," food- and war-supplies "must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom"; and the passage most quoted in Lloyd George's speech at the London American Luncheon Club, joining hands in war across the sea, is: "The road to victory, the guaranty of victory, the absolute assurance of victory, has to be found in one word, ships, and a second word, ships, and a third word, ships." A high British official is quoted as saying to a London correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun* that "if the United States can help Great Britain combat the great food-shortage she will be lending the Empire the greatest assistance possible at this time," and that "huge quantities of food" will be of "more actual assistance than either men, money, or munitions."



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SUBMARINES OR NO SUBMARINES!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

The United States Shipping Board has $50,000,000 at immediate disposal, the press inform us, and Mr. William Denman, of San Francisco, its chairman, stated before the New York Chamber of Commerce that the wooden ships could be built at the rate of 200,000 tons a month, beginning October 1, without interfering with the construction of steel vessels. They would be of about 3,000 tons each, with a speed of about 10 knots in the peaceful sections of the Atlantic and of 12 knots in the war-zone, and Mr. Denman is quoted further as saying that:

> "They will be equipped as oil-burners, could be made of green wood as fast as it could be cut, and would have a life of from eighteen to thirty-five years. It is possible that we could have 800 or 1,000 of such boats within fourteen or sixteen months' time.
>
> "We figure that with the supply of steel vessels at the command of the Allies they will be perfectly safe for eight or ten months, assuming the very highest destructivity of the submarine, and if it could be assured that by the end of that period the production of both steel and wooden ships would exceed the rate of destruction, the Germans would feel that their ruthless warfare was hopeless."

The Indianapolis *News* suggests that the Government might revive some of the wooden shipyards along the Atlantic Coast, which, because of the rising popularity of the steel ship, have had a hard time making both ends meet. Maine, in particular, with its numerous shipyards and great forests, should be able to turn out hundreds of ships in a short time which, after the war, will be used in America's overseas trade, "assuring a merchant fleet in keeping with the foreign-trade ambitions of this country." The Tacoma *Ledger*, while noting that it is "retributive justice of an especially appropriate character that Germany's lawlessness on the sea has brought her own shipping into the fight against her," says of the building of the wooden ships that the great timber resources of the Pacific Northwest mean industrial activity on an unusually large scale there while the war continues, and probably for several years after the war has ended. The Seattle *Times* wonders whether the wooden ships will be able to compete successfully with steel merchant ships of larger tonnage at the conclusion of hostilities, for should these wooden-hull craft hold their own in the fight-for-peace business, the Seattle and Puget Sound section is assured of an industry that will keep thousands of skilled workers busy for years.

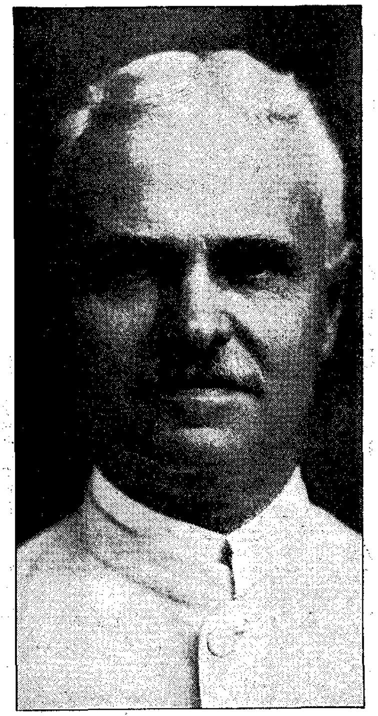
But the New York *Evening Mail* urges that "every one be on his guard against the delusion that we are building an American merchant marine." We are told that shipbuilding men express grave doubts as to the seaworthiness of the 3,000-ton wooden ships, for North Atlantic lanes are the stormiest in the world, and it takes substantially built steel steamers to stand the buffeting of the western gales that sweep across this latitude in the winter time. What is more, this journal reminds us that—

> "Wooden ship-building is an art. It can not be undertaken by carpenters and lumber-yards in the interior of the country, manufacturing so-called standardized parts to be shipped to the seaboard and assembled there. The wood must be seasoned carefully—yet these ships are to be built in double-quick time. Wooden ships are not riveted together. Workmen skilled in the joining of seasoned ship-timbers are nearly extinct, now that steel has for years replaced wood as the material of ship-building, even in Maine. Remember, the first of these ships are to be completed late this fall, just as the rough North Atlantic weather begins."

The Evening Mail notes the proposal that Diesel oil-engines be used, and observes that it is a well-known fact that the weakness of the Diesel marine engine lies in its delicacy of construction, which has as yet prevented its adoption in the stormy North Atlantic trade. Its use to-day is in tropical or Pacific service, and this journal adds:

> "In spite of these difficulties, which are worth considering, the wooden ship may work during this war. These considerations are not reasons against building the wooden ships. They are reasons against relying too strongly upon them."

To summarize much editorial opinion of the plan in its immediate bearing, we may quote the Charleston *News and Courier*, which says that the announcement of the building of the wooden fleet is going to carry to Germany full realization of the terrific mistake she made when she assumed that America could and would do little. America can and will build cargo-ships faster than the German submarines can destroy them, and the only question is "whether the submarines can win the war before America has time to create this new fleet of merchantmen." It is for the American Navy and the navies of the Allies "to see that the *U*-boats do not accomplish this."



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TO BUILD THE WOODEN FLEET.

General George W. Goethals will construct the thousand craft whose line is pitted against von Hindenburg's.

WHAT ENGLAND EXPECTS AS OUR DUTY

SPEEDY AND EFFECTIVE NAVAL COOPERATION against Germany is what England expects of us, to judge from the statement to the Associated Press by Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, former Commander of the British Grand Fleet and now First Sea-Lord of the Admiralty. This is the verdict of various journals, including the Newark *Evening News*, which calls the interview the "frankest, most illuminating, and most detailed exposition of naval problems" that has yet appeared from official sources, while the New York *Sun* sees in it clear evidence that the British Admiralty, after two years' experience, finds the submarine menace about as "formidable as ever." Sir John admits that the food-situation in England is causing a great deal of concern, and is, in fact, to use his own words, "more serious than many of our own people realize"; and *The Sun* calls attention also to his remark that England's most urgent need is "anything and everything in the way of small craft, from destroyers to tugs," which are wanted in British waters—"the best hunting-ground for raiders." The New York *World* informs us that the Navy Department is rushing work on a special class of boats for submarine chasing that are an advance on the British type in size, seaworthiness, and armament. For official confirmation of this activity we have the word of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, given to the New York *Herald* in response to Sir John's utterance, that "only the capacity of our shipyards will limit the building of tonnage, naval and merchant; that we will undertake to make this nation's power effective against submarines."

Sir John points out in his statement to the press that no methods existed in the past for fighting the submerged submarine, and that new inventions and processes for that purpose take time to develop, and, he adds, "we are giving your Navy all the information in our possession, and, knowing its record, we have great confidence that American inventive genius will supplement it with valuable contributions." The increasing armament of the British merchant marine has made submarines far more cautious, and "more submerged attacks are taking place," the First Sea-Lord goes on to say, and "this has one advantage, inasmuch as the raiders must depend upon their torpedo for such attacks, and, being able to carry only a limited number, must return to port sooner than when they made their attacks upon the surface." The United States Navy Department knows just how many submarines the British have sunk, we are told, but the exact number of *U*-boats which have actually never returned to port is known only to the German Admiralty, which naturally does not give out this information. German submarines can not operate on American shores effectively without a base, it is pointed out by Sir John, who professes his conviction that our "magnificent Navy will have no trouble in patrolling the Mexican Gulf coast, on which a base might exist, while the entrance of Cuba into the war on the side of the Allies deprives the Germans of the best place they might have secured for such bases." He proceeds:

> "It can not be denied that naval strategy has undergone a vast change as the result of the illegal use by Germany of submarines. Of course, it is also undeniable that their use legitimately has changed naval warfare. But the legitimate change

TO KILL *U*-BOATS.

Captain Henry B. Wilson has been transferred from the super-dreadnought *Pennsylvania* to take charge of the Atlantic coast "mosquito fleet" of submarine-chasers.

is not so great nor so difficult to cope with as the illegal use of submarines. Their advent as a fighting weapon has made a coast blockade of an enemy's coast impossible and has added to the difficulties we face on account of the natural features of the German coast-line for either attack or defense.

"Against naval Germany the British Isles are tipped the wrong way. One of the disadvantages under which we suffered during the early part of the war was that we had no harbor in the North Sea big enough to hold the growing Grand Fleet where it could be within easy striking distance of the enemy. One of the most striking results of the legitimate use of submarines has been to compel heavy ships, in order to obtain protection from their attacks, to be accompanied by destroyers when they put to sea, and this fact reduces the radius of action of a fleet on account of the limited fuel-capacity of the destroyers.

"The most striking feature of the change in our historic naval policy, resulting from the illegal use of submarines and from the fact that the enemy surface-ships have been driven from the sea, is that we have been compelled to abandon a definite offensive policy for one which may be called an offensive defensive, since our only active enemy is the submarine engaged in piracy and murder."

If the Germans merely used their *U*-boats for legitimate naval warfare it would not be necessary to provide the great measure of protection England is now obliged to give her mercantile fleet, and Sir John adds that "so many of our smaller warships must be used for this purpose that the 'tip-and-run' raid becomes a possibility, while our own blockade efforts suffer." It is pointed out, also, that the submarine menace can not be ended by merely keeping the *U*-boats beneath the water. To end the evil, they must be destroyed, and the "solution of this problem offers plenty of scope for the inventive genius of both navies." Sir John concludes his statement by saying that he can not do better than quote from the late Captain Mahan in his volume, "The Interest of America in Sea-Power Present and Future," when he wrote:

"To Great Britain and the United States, if they rightly estimate the part they may play in the great drama of human progress, is intrusted a maritime interest in the broadest sense of the words which demands as one of the conditions of its exercise and its safety the organization of a force adequate to control the general course of events—to maintain, if the necessity arise, not arbitrarily, but as those in whom interest and power alike justify the claim to do so, the laws that shall regulate maritime warfare. . . .

"War, once declared, must be waged offensively, aggressively. The enemy must not be fended off, but smitten down. You may then spare him every exaction, relinquish every gain, but, till down, he must be struck incessantly and remorselessly."

The bitter opponents of Secretary Daniels who have criticized him chiefly for incompetency are answered by no less a naval authority than the late Admiral Dewey. In a letter taken from *The Congressional Record* of February 19, and published in the press, Mrs. Dewey quoted the Admiral's words as follows:

"I have been in the Navy sixty-two years, and have served under many Secretaries of the Navy, but Secretary Daniels is the best Secretary we have ever had, and has done more for the Navy than any other. I am amazed by his knowledge of technical matters. He has studied profoundly, and his opinion is founded on close observation."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Germany is in greater need of home rule than Ireland.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Maybe this now justly celebrated von Hindenburg line is a bee-line for Berlin.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

It should not be a difficult task to arouse patriotic farmers to the importance of raising all the $2 wheat they can.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Go to it, Haig! You have the entire summer and the whole of Germany before you.—*Savannah News.*

You can't escape fighting by marrying, a recruiting-officer declares. Just what does he mean?—*Philadelphia North American.*

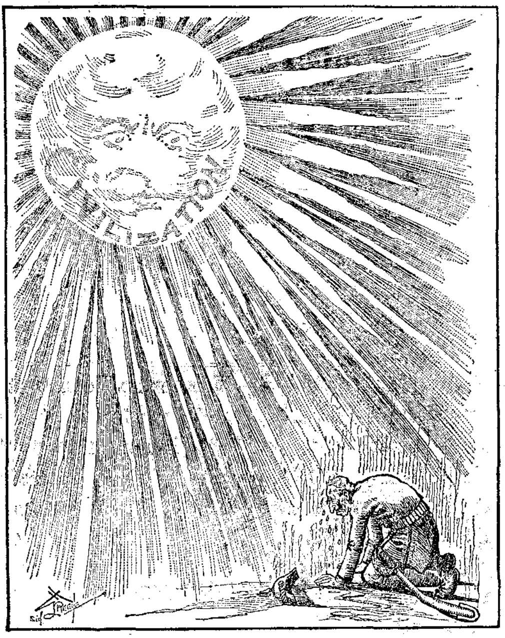
The Russian people, however, will soon find out that it takes more than a little thing like a revolution to rid the country of grafters.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

The *Kreuzzeitung* says it is a case of 1,300,000,000 against 70,000,000 Germans. This, of course, is intended to flatter Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey.—*Newark News.*

Anybody familiar with the recent history of the Republican party knows without being told that T. R. is the ablest man in the country when it comes to creating a division.—*Boston Transcript.*

Those 50,000 German reservists who were ready to rise must have counted the 50,000 lamp-posts that Ambassador Gerard assured Berlin were in New York, and verified his count.—*New York Herald.*

The *George Washington*, German, and the *Martha Washington*, Austrian, are among the interned ships seized by the United States. That august pair may now comprehend what they risked by disregarding the original George's warning against "entangling alliances abroad."—*New York Sun*



HIS PLACE IN THE SUN IS A HOT ONE.

—Greene in the New York *Telegram.*

Der Tag had a dawn. It must have a sunset.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Hang up the fiddle and the bow; take down the shovel and the hoe.—*Indianapolis Star.*

Wouldn't Billy Sunday make a grand chaplain for Roosevelt's division!—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The only thing that's wrong with the Navy is that you haven't enlisted yet.—*Savannah News.*

The Hindenburg line, as Central might say, is busy.—*Boston Transcript.*

It is a wise bride who knows whether it's Cupid or conscription.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

A display of flags is not enough. We must win by hard hitting, and not by bunting.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Well, the Danish West Indies seem to have got in under the flag just in time to have a little excitement.—*Charleston Mail.*

The pacifist campaign really has done some good. Nothing else could be so effective in making the country fighting mad.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Vienna papers regret the break with America, eh? Um-m-m, well, that's just a start. They've got lots more regret coming to them.—*Indianapolis News.*

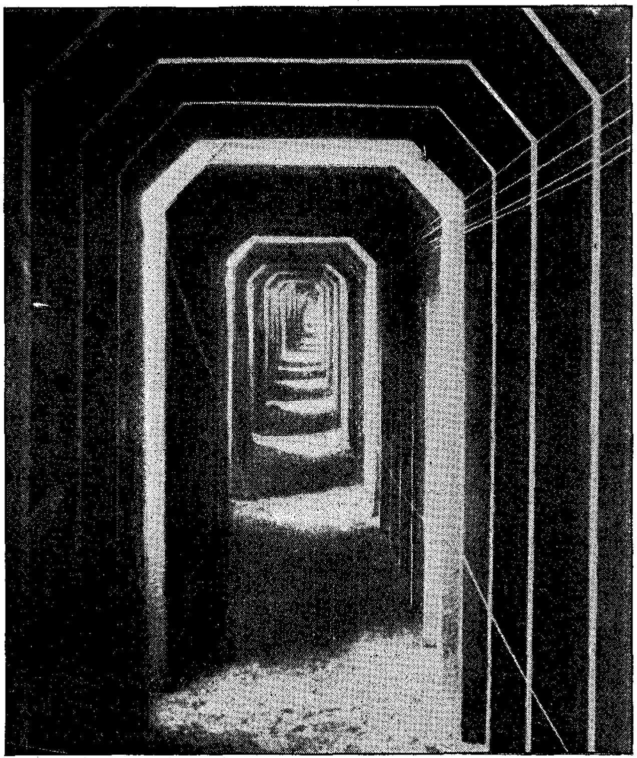
The United States will have a great army at the end of two years. If we had started that system two years ago we might not have needed an army now.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Some statistician has determined women spend 40 per cent. of the money they handle for foodstuffs. But that's not much, considering how much it takes to stuff some men.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

CANADA SMASHING THE HINDENBURG LINE

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER flew victoriously for the first time in this war when a young "Canadian" from Texas carried it in the brilliant charge that took Vimy Ridge and added another laurel to the Dominion's crown, while there fell that day ten other "Canadians" who, born under its shade, offered up their lives for Democracy. It was in this rush that the "impregnable line," to gain which Germany risked the loss of prestige involved in the retreat from the Ancre, was found to be not so impregnable after all. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has said that the battle of Arras and its subsequent developments have put him "well astride of the Hindenburg line." Just how that line was regarded in Germany and how strong it was thought to be can be seen from the comments of that sober journal, the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, when discussing the retreat toward it. It remarked:



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

A "TUBE" ON THE FRONT.

In order to revictual the Belgian firing-lines in front of Nieuport without exposing the fatigue parties, miles of tunnels have been built under Nieuport. Hundreds and even thousands of soldiers owe their lives to these underground *boyaux*.

"Criticism of the great movements on the Western front must be silenced in the presence of Hindenburg's decisions, which, as we know from his past, are always dictated by strategic necessity. Hitherto Hindenburg could order retreats which had all the essential value of victorious marches. He can now command the evacuation of our Ancre position, thereby going a very considerable step backward, but actually thousands of steps forward on the way to victory. Trust is vouchsafed to strategic genius even where there is no understanding of what is going on. Where there is understanding, trust is not necessary. By both the German Army and the German nation the withdrawal of our troops on both sides of the Ancre to enormously strong positions erected months ago with all the resources of permanently fortified works is looked upon as a perfectly natural thing."

"Thousands of steps forward on the way to victory" have certainly been taken, but both the steps and the victory seem to belong to the Allies, for the battle of Arras and its developments at the one end and the rapid advance of the French at the other, on the Soissons-Reims front, have fairly conclusively proved that the confidence of the Germans in the immobility of the Hindenburg line was slightly misplaced. These Entente successes portend no little embarrassment for the invaders of France, say the Canadian papers, which are all highly elated at the success of the Canadian troops at that critical position known as Vimy Ridge. The Montreal *Daily Star* writes:

"Our glorious victory on the Vimy Ridge grows in importance and scope with every hour. The Germans were clearly unaware that they were in serious danger. The warning of the artillery storm they had; but they had faced and survived a number of other determined attacks on this same strong position and expected to repeat their exploit. It is no abandonment of a proper modesty to say that our boys are marvelous in attack. They attain to the traditional French *élan* in this regard. . . . . . .

"There is no doubt in the world that the Germans would have held Vimy if that had been possible. This is no part of their strategic retirement. They would never abandon the coal-mines of Lens except under the sternest compulsion. This victory—always on the presumption that its fruits are held—will certainly fling the German front back in this sector for a considerable distance. The whole enemy salient pointing toward Arras will become untenable. The Hindenburg line may be expected to fall back to Douai, at least, which will expose the German defenses south of Lille to attack. If we should then penetrate the German positions between Lille and Douai, the grip of the enemy on the former city would be seriously menaced, and once Lille is abandoned, the German front in this region becomes very mobile, indeed, and may retire to lines little considered now."

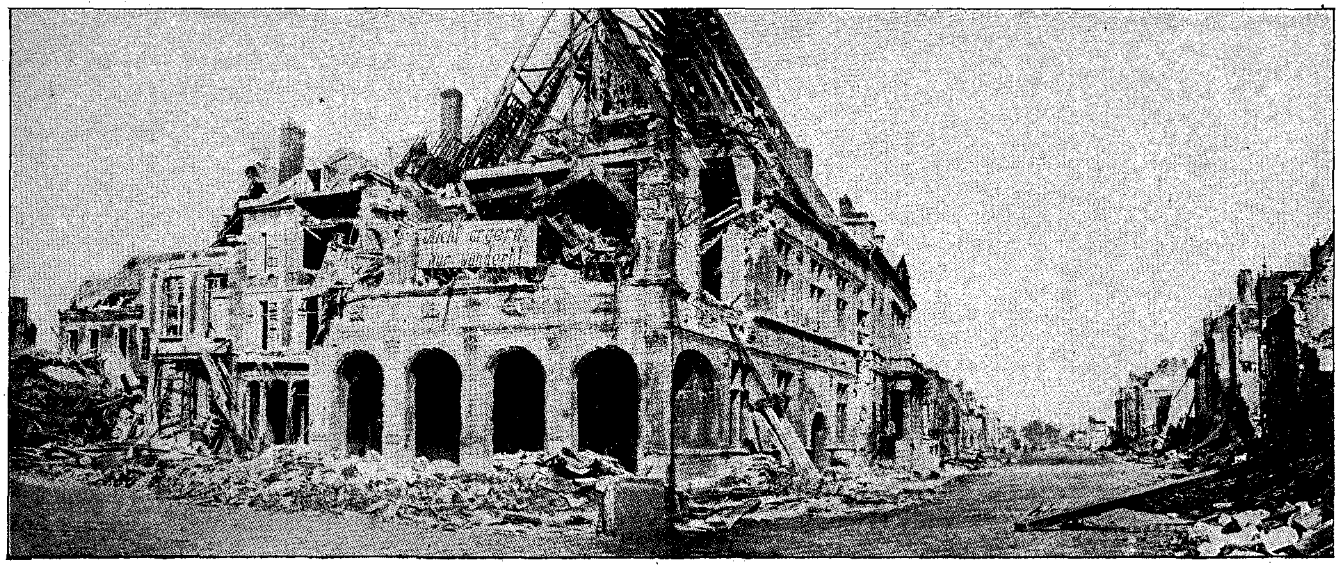
The Toronto *Daily News* is inclined to think that the break in the Hindenburg line disposes once and for all of that favorite piece of German newspaper strategy, the drive at Calais:

"There is good reason to believe that a decisive battle may be fought before the first German crops ripen, and a forced retreat as the result of such a struggle might easily become a disaster. Little credence need be placed in the story that von Hindenburg by new maneuvers can concentrate a sufficient force to crash through the Allied line and gain Calais. He could not even get his supports to Vimy Ridge because of the terrific gun-fire of the Allies."

Another Toronto paper, *The Globe*, is equally elated, first because "Hindenburg has been found out," and, secondly, because the Canadians came in for signal honors:

"It was said that Hindenburg had skilfully prepared a trap into which the unsuspecting Nivelle and Haig would fall. The retreat was to prove a repetition of his masterly strategy in Russia two years ago, when Hindenburg, having lured the Russians into the swamps of the Masurian Lake district, fell upon them with terrific force and drove them out of eastern Prussia. But the trap in Flanders and France has caught nothing. Hindenburg during the past month has had ample opportunities of redeeming his promises to the German people. In no single instance has he proved his ability to make good the boasts of the German newspapers that his retirement would be followed by a smashing defeat of the Allies. . . . . . .

"For Canadians it was a red-letter day. 'Canada will be proud that the taking of the coveted Vimy Ridge has fallen to the lot of her troops,' says the King in a congratulatory message to General Sir Douglas Haig. Canada has reason to be proud of the distinction conferred upon their country by Canadian



PÉRONNE DELIBERATELY DEVASTATED BEFORE ITS EVACUATION.

Before retreating, the Germans wantonly destroyed everything of value in the cities they left. Here at Péronne they blew out the front of the beautiful fifteenth-century city hall and erected the placard shown above with the cynical message, "Don't get mad—just wonder."

troops. To the glorious defense of the Ypres salient is added the magical name of Arras, which for all time will be recalled as one of the deciding battles of the great European War."

Meanwhile, the British offensive has only begun, says Gen. F. B. Maurice, the Director of Military Operations at the War Office in London. In an interview he remarked:

"We have heard a great deal about the von Hindenburg retreat. It has been claimed the retirement was according to plan, and that as a result the British calculations had been upset and the Germans were in a position to give battle whenever they desired. Let me tell you how much the British plans were upset. On February 20 I was in France and at that time I saw on paper the plans for the very offensive which the British are now carrying out, including the assault on Vimy Ridge. Arrangements had been made at that time to begin the attack on April 8, but this was postponed until the 9th on account of the weather. This shows that we are conducting our affairs according to schedule. Things are going well and the prospects look bright."

The Ottawa *Citizen* agrees with these views and notes with satisfaction the tremendous pressure of the French between Soissons and Reims. It compares the position of France to-day with previous years, and says:

"The enemy made the pace in the summer of 1914, and in the drive on Calais in the spring of 1915. Last year, France had to withstand the most furious of all German efforts before Verdun, till the British armies were ready to go over the top, at the Somme last July the first. This year the sledge-hammer blows are coming from the British armies, and apparently there is more than one battering-ram at work."

None the less the Allies soberly realize that the German strength is not yet endangered. Mr. Painlevé, the French Minister of War, is reported by the Paris *Figaro* as saying in the Chamber of Deputies:

"Germany is gathering her military and internal energies for a desperate effort. By the mobilization of all her masculine and feminine forces, by the abominable violence which she has used to compel citizens of the invaded countries to work for her, Germany has been able to send to the battle-field all her sons capable of bearing arms.

"In spite of the sufferings and despair of her people, Germany has succeeded in keeping her armies as numerous and as solidly equipped as ever. That is the instrument of war over which we have to triumph, but the resources of the Allies are so immense and the heroism of their soldiers so high that we shall succeed on condition that we are under no delusion as to the effort to be put forth, and on condition that we meet German savagery with unshakable French energy."

AFTER A GERMAN RETREAT

AN ORGY OF DESTRUCTION seems to occur each time the Germans take another step in their "retreat to victory," as the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* cheerily terms it. French and British correspondents entering the evacuated cities find them, they aver, desolated by systematic wrecking "undertaken not for any military advantage, but from a degenerate lust for destruction," says the London *Evening News*. Writing in the Paris *Matin*, Mr. L. Bugnicourt, director of the *Journal de l'Aisne*, says:

"It is necessary to show the world how the Germans have laid waste the country which they have evacuated. Chauny is nothing more than a heap of lath and plaster and walls burned black. Out of 2,500 houses over 1,800 have been destroyed by fire. The two churches of St. Martin and Notre Dame, the Palais de Justice, the École Primaire, the hospital, almshouses, and Hôtel de Ville are no more. Only ten streets were spared in the Brouage quarter, where what was left of the population was herded. Here some 300 houses sheltered about half the inhabitants of the thirteen surrounding communes.

"The German military authorities only left behind men over sixty; all males between fourteen and sixty were carried off. After abandoning the place, the enemy bombarded the only quarter of the town which they had left to our unfortunate fellow countrymen, training their guns on the seminary in the St. Charles quarter, where only the feeble and aged were housed, and on the Brouage quarter, where the women and children were huddled together. This act would condemn the German race forever were it not that it has already been condemned long ago. Twelve old men, who were ill, were killed in their beds, and six other civilians met a similar fate. The inhabitants are physically worn out by the long tale of misery under the German occupation."

Describing his impressions after entering Péronne, Mr. H. M. Tomlinson, the special correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writes:

"The Germans have destroyed the town. The French and the British have spared it as much as possible. There is not much evidence of shell-fire. I could not find a shell-hole in the roadway of the Grande Place. But there is not in Péronne one habitable house. The *Boche* has blown out the fronts of most of the buildings. The others he has burned. These, yesterday, were still smoldering and occasionally breaking into flames again. The sixteenth-century church of St. Jean is but a relic. The Hôtel de Ville has been partially destroyed—enough being left to support a notice-board put there to greet the British: '*Nicht ärgern—nur wundern*' (Do not grow angry—only wonder); and that, as a matter of fact, is exactly what the British officers I met in the place felt about it. The *Boche* has an unenviable mind, the workings of which now do not anger other men so much as cause them to wonder about the mysteries of creation."

The Manchester *Guardian* prints an almost incredible dispatch from its correspondent at the front, in which he says:

"I should like to put on record in more deliberate detail than was possible in hurried telegrams written at the end of long and laborious journeys the naked facts of the German evacuation of French towns and villages. I have traversed many blasted villages, and have spent almost leisurely hours in Péronne. With such opportunities it is not difficult to tell how much of the ruin has been wrought by shell, mine, or fire, or by army house-breakers. Calculated brutality, scientific evisceration, can not cloak themselves under the guise of acts of war. The facts are these:

"As soon as the inhabitants were driven off and sent behind the great fortified line of which the German papers boast, all that was worth having was carted off and all the rest destroyed. The manner of destruction varied with the thing to be destroyed. In Péronne are many fine trees planted for ornament. The German military authorities, probably from lack of labor, could not cart them away, could not even spend time in felling them. So instructions were given to hack every tree as a hedge-layer cuts hedge-stakes—just deep enough to insure the death of the tree. So the German left 'his mark'—a V-shaped convict's mark cut halfway through each trunk of the avenue. Fruit-trees are more carefully severed than ornamental trees, and especial care has been taken to destroy completely the *espaliers* and prettily trained fruit-trees in which French gardeners take special and peculiar delight. I do not know why, but the sight of these little fruit-trees with their throats cut filled me with more trenchant rage against the German mind than all the rest of the havoc."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

CHAULNES: A SCENE OF HORRIBLE DESOLATION.

Cities abandoned by the Germans to fall back on the fast-vanishing Hindenburg line have suffered severely. At Chaulnes, for example, there are no houses, churches, streets, or trees; nothing is left but stone heaps, débris, and mud.

Passing on to describe what took place with the deserted houses, the correspondent continues:

"Now for the houses. Along whole streets where every front wall was rent open I could find no vestige of any shell-hole. The work has been done, I am wholly convinced, by small charges of ammonal, one of which was found, and most bravely carried away by one of the party. The quarters of the town where the shells had been directed were very well defined, and it was in these only that the front walls were erect, tho damaged. Within the houses mess and filth were invariable. The general impression of desolation wrought by some bull-headed Minotaur, or vulture-harpy, was etched into the features of a more odious because more human and intelligent monster when the minor individual details of this general wreckage reached the imagination.

"Here was a long mirror hung against the wall. It was shivered by means of a hammer, still lying on the floor. Here was a cabinet with shallow shelves, each of which had been hacked by some blunt instrument. Here again was a Renaissance mantelpiece, finely cut and designed in marble. It had been battered out of shape and pattern by the blunt side of an ax. A certain number of books had been left in a fine library, but the greater number were thrown about the floor and wantonly torn and fouled. No pictures were left intact, no single table or chair or piece of crockery."

THE KAISER BLOCKING REFORM

THE CZAR'S DANGEROUS EXAMPLE has been followed by the Kaiser in refusing to inaugurate widely demanded reforms while the war is in progress. The liberalization of the Prussian suffrage system has been insistently agitated, while the Reichstag by vote, 227 to 33, appointed a committee to revise the Constitution of the Empire. These moves have been countered by the Kaiser by ordering the Imperial Chancellor to submit to him a scheme of reform for discussion after the war. The Kaiser, in his letter to the Chancellor, says that he approves of reform, but is determined to preserve the militaristic organization of the nation. He proceeds:

"I feel conscious of remaining thereby on the road which my grandfather, the founder of the Empire, as King of Prussia with military organization and as German Emperor with social reform, typically fulfilled as his monarchical obligations, thereby creating conditions by which the German people, in united and wrathful perseverance, will overcome this sanguinary time. The maintenance of the fighting force as a real people's army and the promotion of the social uplift of the people in all its classes were, from the beginning of my reign, my aim.

"In this endeavor, while holding a just balance between the people and the monarchy to serve the welfare of the whole, I am resolved to begin building up our internal political, economic, and social life as soon as the war-situation permits.

"While millions of our fellow countrymen are in the field, the conflict of opinions behind the front, which is unavoidable in such a far-reaching change of constitution, must be postponed in the highest interests of the Fatherland until the time of the home-coming of our warriors and when they themselves are able to join in the counsel and the voting on the progress of the new order."

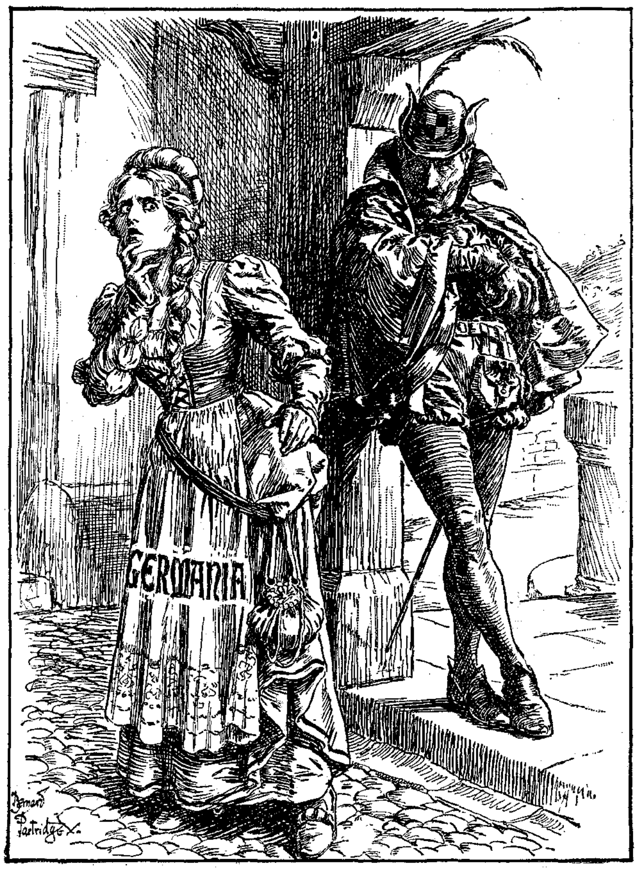
That this letter of the Kaiser's is, in part, a reply to President Wilson's message to Congress where he said that America fights for "the ultimate peace of the world and the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included," can be seen from the comments of the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which says:

"A certain phrase in President Wilson's speech must be especially pointed out. The President represents himself as the bearer of true freedom to our people, who are engaged in a severe struggle for their existence and liberty.

"The German people, become clear-sighted in war, see in President Wilson's words nothing but an attempt to loosen the bonds between the people and princes of Germany so that we may become an easier prey for our enemies. We ourselves know that an important task remains to us to consolidate our external power and also our freedom at home."

More emphatic still is Dr. Ludwig Haas, one of the members of the Reichstag, who, writing in the *Berliner Tageblatt*, refuses to recognize the President in the guise of the liberator of the German people:

> "President Wilson wants to liberate Germany from autocracy, and for the sake of this delivery he has blest us with mountains of American munitions. It takes astonishing American ignorance regarding everything European and a huge lack of tact to venture to suggest such a foundation for our liberty. We will take care of it ourselves. The German democracy rejects liberty by the grace of Mr. Wilson.
>
> "It would be better if he thought first of making over his democracy of corrupt officials and his democracy of industrial magnates into true democracies before bestowing his blessings on Germany."



THE DAWN OF DOUBT.

GRETCHEN—"I wonder if this gentleman is really my good angel, after all."

—*Punch* (London).

If Germany will reject democratic ideals imposed from without she certainly seems to wish for some reforms from within. Maximilian Harden, the editor of the Berlin *Zukunft*, boldly demands a constitutional monarchy on the English model.

He sneers at the Kaiser's rescript as insincere, and says that the outlook for an autocratic Germany is very black:

> "Our fate depends, not on bits of territory which European States can no longer take away from one another and can no longer hold to their own permanent advantage, but upon the acquisition of higher spiritual values. Elevate the conscience of mankind and light up the German house also! Then what the enemy demands too loudly, but what we in secret feel to be a necessity, will come to pass. The will of the people will be free and Germany will know for what the dearest children of her bosom are dying and suffering!"

Even the Kaiser's pronouncement has not stilled the more radical papers. The *Berliner Tageblatt*, in an editorial signed by Dr. Theodor Wolff, says:

> "The President drew a line separating democracy from the Imperial Government and gave the German people a hint to do likewise. It is necessary to answer that the German people must not be held in bondage and must remain the masters of their own house. . . . . . .
>
> "The refashioning of the form of government of the German Empire is becoming daily more imperative. The way is clear for that cooperation and coresponsibility of the people's representatives which is known everywhere but in Germany. It is a fallacy to believe we can do without a parliamentary régime or conduct a sound foreign policy in a country with its institutions of state so different from those of other nations as to create an atmosphere of strangeness, but it is equally a fallacy to see in such a refashioning a weakening of the monarchical idea."

The Kaiser's promises are received with ill-concealed suspicion by the Berlin *Vorwärts*, which remarks:

> "The Easter festival of the third year of the Great War, 1917, will it go down in history as a day of resurrection of old Prussia to new life? It has brought us a promise that, it is true, is not the resurrection itself, but that is certainly more hopeful and more positive than all preceding announcements.
>
> "However, we can't help but remind the Throne that it was the speech of 1908 which first promised this reform, which is yet to be fulfilled. Our various disappointments led us to mistrust the surely honest promises of the Chancellor, not that we doubted his good-will, but we doubted if he would have the power to carry them out. But in view of this proclamation we may look more confidently to Prussia's future, being certain that it can not again vanish among the dead phrases and dust of documents."

Conservative views, on the other hand, find typical expression in the semiofficial Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger:*

> "All mature-minded politicians will be grateful to the Emperor for his resolute intervention in the unsavory conflict of recent months. Abroad, as at home, this message will have a useful effect. There can be no interference in our affairs so long as we have a strong monarch, sure of himself, who in his own time finds the right way. To-day, as before, the Emperor can with assurance place his trust in every German. The German people stand behind him and his Field-Marshal, and behind no others."

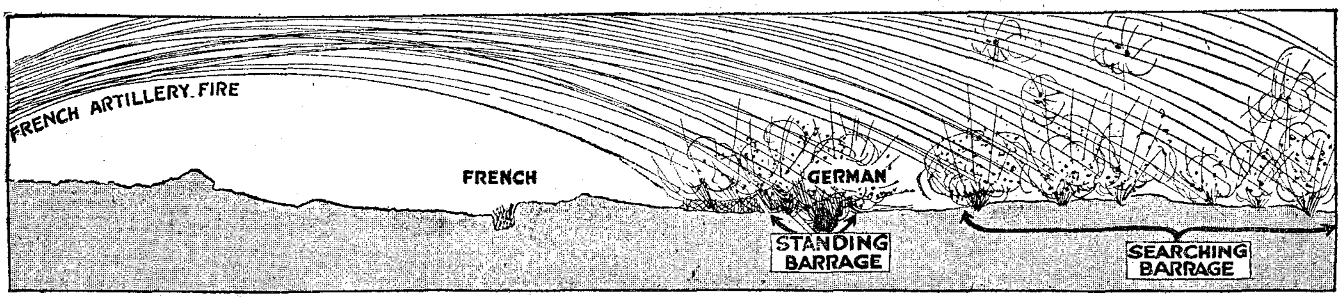
HUNGRY ENGLAND—The privations of war are now beginning to be felt in England, and the people are discovering that glory is not the only concomitant of battle. The London *Daily News* writes:

> "In this country we are only just beginning to realize, for the first time in living memory, the hard reality of insufficient sustenance.
>
> "We, like the rest of Europe, must learn to eat less than we want. We shall be sustained, no doubt, by the belief, which all available information indorses as valid, that Germany and Austria have not merely less than they want, but less—far less—than they need. The talk of starving Germany loses something of its note of confidence as the possibility of our own starvation is seen to be less inconceivably remote than it was a year ago. This is no bad thing.
>
> "War means in a great measure consuming the future in advance, and the fruit of that disastrous anticipation is often not reaped till after peace returns. The artificial illusion of economic prosperity has been one of the evils we have already had to fight against. It will clarify our judgment and broaden our perspective to realize to what straits the world, enemy, ally, and neutral alike, may at length be brought."

A gloomy picture of conditions among the poorer classes in England is painted by the London *British Weekly:*

> "An Englishman most fears want. He will bear up against poverty, and women especially will bear up, so long as there is a limit set, so long as there is no fear of actual privation. We meet every day those who are gallantly accepting the demands of their country by a sudden slaughter of almost all needs. But many who are saying little or nothing see the poorhouse before them. They say: 'What will become of me in my old age? What will happen to my wife and children when I am gone?'
>
> "Small tradesmen see their little businesses collapsing. They toil like slaves, and all in vain. The strain of approaching destitution becomes unbearable. It is easy to say that there are worse things than poverty, and this is true, so long as poverty is within limits. But if it extends to the want of necessities, to misery, humiliation, and actual hunger, it is terrible to bear."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION


FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE
FRENCH
GERMAN
STANDING BARRAGE
SEARCHING BARRAGE

From the Chicago "Herald."

PREPARING FOR THE ASSAULT—BOMBARDING THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES AND CUTTING OFF HIS COMMUNICATIONS.

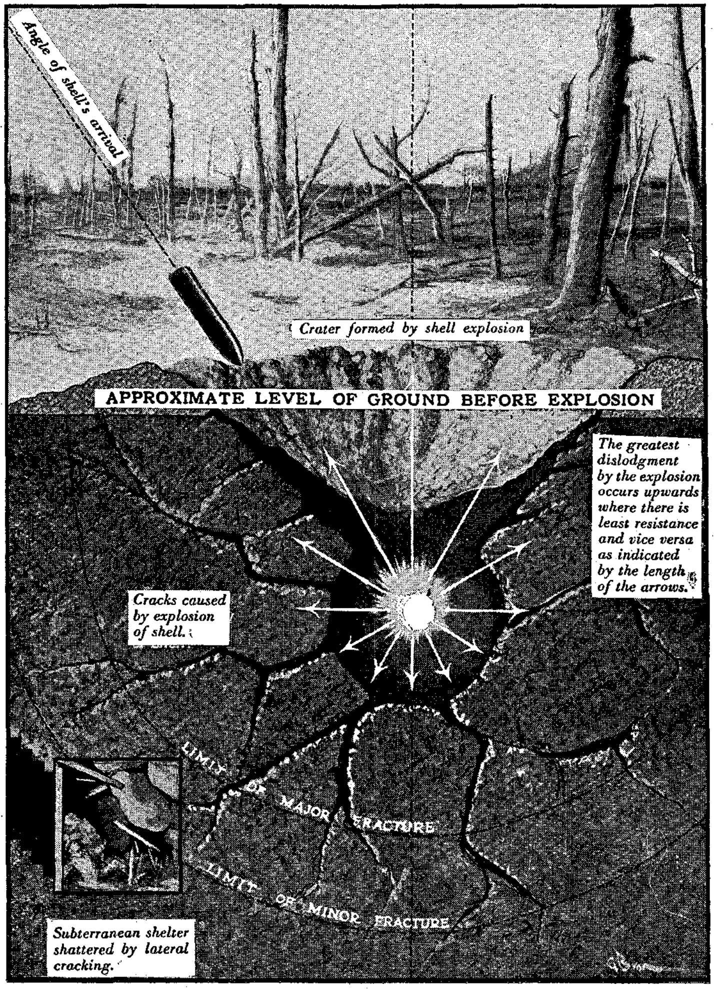
The "creeping barrage," accurately timed to the minute to accompany the infantry attack, is shown in the diagram on the next page.

VICTORY BY THE WATCH ON THE WESTERN FRONT

THE SECRET of the British and French advances at Arras, Verdun, and other points on the Western front is said to lie in the volume and accuracy of the artillery-fire preceding the infantry advance upon the enemy's trenches. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* observes, the thing is apparently "a matter of artillery-fire and attack, artillery-fire and attack, over and over again." We remember how the correspondents told of the "chronometric accuracy" of the French fire at Verdun. After a visit to the French front, Mr. James Keeley wrote in his Chicago *Herald:* "Seconds are vital and a difference of a quarter of a minute between the watch of a battery-commander and that of an infantry-officer would mean death to the soldier at the hand of his own gunners." For this reason, before an attack begins,

"All important watches are compared and set to the second. A time-table governing every gun and each group of infantry is prepared. Every shot, both as to distance and second of firing and the advance of the men, also as to the moment of movement and the ground to be covered in a certain period of time, is governed inexorably thereby."

Accuracy of fire and perfect coordination between gunners and infantry are vital factors in keeping down the casualty list, because, according to Mr. Keeley, "while public admission of the deplorable fact is rarely made, a heavy percentage of killed and wounded in all armies is due to their own artillery-fire." The accompanying diagrams visualize the modern method of trench attack by cooperating artillery and infantry. In describing it *The Herald* takes the French advance at Verdun as a model, but the same method is now being used in breaking the "Hindenburg line." We read:


Angle of shell's arrival
Crater formed by shell explosion
APPROXIMATE LEVEL OF GROUND BEFORE EXPLOSION
The greatest dislodgment by the explosion occurs upwards where there is least resistance and vice versa as indicated by the length of the arrows.
Cracks caused by explosion of shell.
LIMIT OF MAJOR FRACTURE
LIMIT OF MINOR FRACTURE
Subterranean shelter shattered by lateral cracking.

From "The Sphere" (London), copyrighted by the New York Herald Company in the United States.

HOW THE HEAVY GUNS ENDANGER THE DEEPEST BOMB-PROOF SHELTERS.

"For hours before the time set for advance all artillery is concentrated on the enemy trench, immediately in front of it to tear up by the roots the wire entanglements, and for miles in the rear to prevent reenforcements and food being taken to the fighting-line and to destroy gun positions, ammunition-dumps, supplies, and reserves.

"Let us say, as in the case of the recent Verdun battle, the hour of assault is set for 10 A.M. To the second a certain number of guns shift their target to within twenty-five yards of their own trenches. There they play for sixty seconds.

"Promptly at 10:01 they lift their range twenty-five yards and simultaneously the French *poilus* swarm out of the trenches. They have one minute to crawl, creep, or walk forward twenty-five yards.

"One minute later the curtain of fire jumps another twenty-five yards and the soldiers move forward, always between fifty and twenty-five yards behind the curtain of their own fire—a fire so intense that no Germans, should they leave their trenches and try to make a hand-to-hand fight of it in 'No Man's Land,' could live for a moment.

"So this 'creeping barrage,' for that is its name, moves forward mathematically and chronometrically until it meets and joins the standing barrage which has been plunging directly on the enemy's trench. Then both jump forward—or to the rear of the trench to be captured—and the advancing soldier leaps to the fray hurling hand-grenades and using the bayonet.

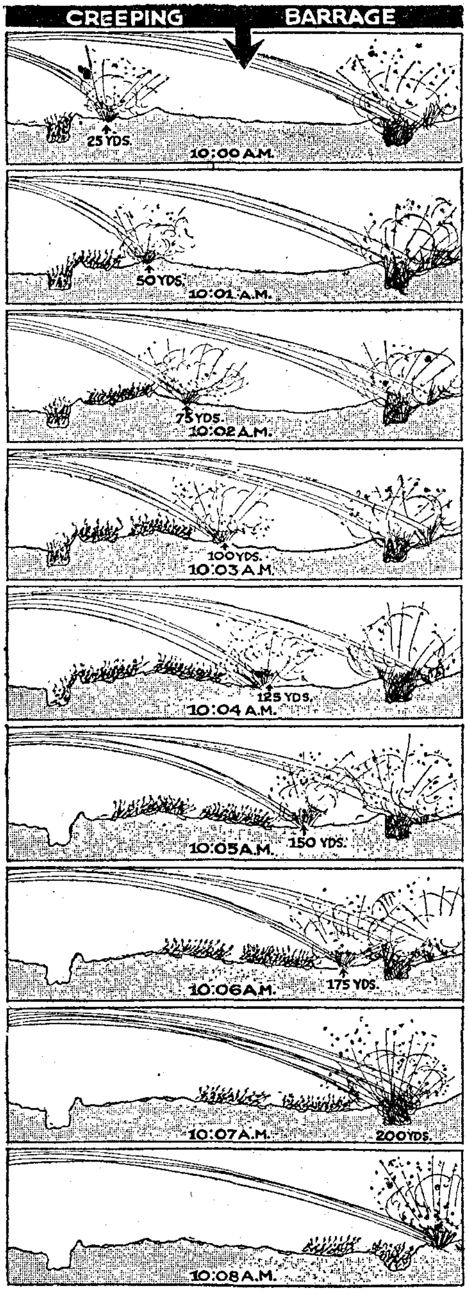
"All artillery-fire is then concentrated to prevent reenforcements from coming to the aid of the attack, shifting and searching as directions come from observers in the sky.

"So thoroughly expert have their air-ship spotters become that I have stood in a battery and heard a man in the sky so direct the artillerymen that the third salvo, in less than ninety seconds, landed squarely on the target.

"The enemy's fire during the operation, of course, has not been idle, but when an assault starts he is at the disadvantage of having to bring up and concentrate. His opportunity comes, however, when the foe is in his trenches, the range of which he knows to a hair, and it is there that the attacking force generally suffers its heaviest casualties. The trenches generally have been almost blotted out, and before they can again be made serviceable death reaps its harvest."

What such a bombardment as preceded the great French advance on the Aisne last week sounds like is told by a New York *Times* correspondent:

"At night-time, thirty miles away, the cannonade sounded like a number of muffled typewriters working continuously in the next room. When I passed through Soissons by the first glimmer of the cold gray dawn this morning it swelled to a nearly unbroken roll of thunder. On the front itself it was as tho a score of invisible goods [freight] trains were being raced by insane drivers to and fro, smashing through piles of wooden boxes every few yards of their passage."


CREEPING BARRAGE
25 YDS.
10:00 A.M.
50 YDS.
10:01 A.M.
75 YDS.
10:02 A.M.
100 YDS.
10:03 A.M.
125 YDS.
10:04 A.M.
150 YDS.
10:05 A.M.
175 YDS.
10:06 A.M.
200 YDS.
10:07 A.M.
10:08 A.M.

From the Chicago "Herald."

THE MOVING CURTAIN OF ARTILLERY-FIRE,

Timed to the second, to keep just ahead of the advancing infantry

HOW THE WAR ALTERED THE WATER-SUPPLY—How could the war in Europe have an effect on the water-supply of the city of McKeesport, Pa.? The way it came about was by a rise in the price of certain chemicals that the town had to use to make its river-water fit to drink. The city, we are told by a writer in *Municipal Engineering* (New York, April), has for many years taken its supply from the Youghiogheny River. This is polluted by drainage from coal-mines, which makes the water acidulous and very hard. Says the chronicler:

"McKeesport was the first city to put in a large water-softening plant for the purpose of treating the entire water-supply as a city. . . . . . .

"The large amount of chemicals required for the treatment of the water from the Youghiogheny River has caused the water department to consider the Monongahela River as a source of supply. The question of future pollution in the two water-sheds, particularly from mine drainage, prevented the change from the one to the other until the European War made a material change in the cost of soda-ash.

"It was estimated that the use of the Monongahela River water would save the city $15,000 a year, because of the smaller quantities of chemicals which would be required, while the works required to make the change would cost $75,000. But when the war lifted the price of soda-ash from $14 a ton to $50, the saving in chemicals jumped, and will be from $25,000 to $75,000 a year. As a consequence the works are under construction and the Monongahela River water will be available in July.

"The works consist of an intake and a low-service pumping station containing three electrically driven centrifugal pumps of four, five, and six million gallons capacity, and 10,000 feet of 24-inch cast-iron supply main to the present purification plant.

"The old plant can be kept in use as long as may be desired."

PSYCHOLOGY OF THE "HUNCH"

IF A MAN EXPRESSES A BELIEF, or makes a prediction, without being able to give reasons for it, is he worthy of credence? He may be, if he is an expert, we are assured by a writer quoted in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, March 31). Every expert accumulates by experience a vast store of knowledge that is not consciously arranged and systematized. This knowledge, remaining subconscious, may assure him that something is true or that something is about to happen, altho he does not know why. This is what some people call a "hunch." The moral seems to be that a "hunch" is worth regarding when its owner has wide expert knowledge, even if he is unable to connect it consciously with that knowledge. Says the engineering paper named above:

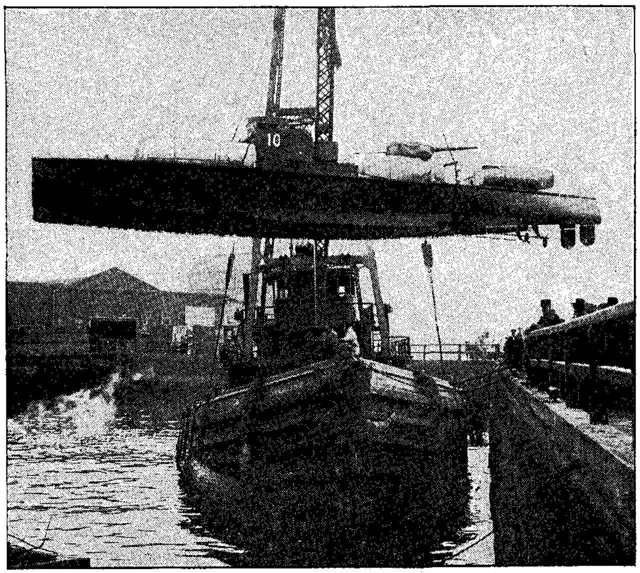
"There is a market-letter writer in Wall Street who frankly admits that he judges the course of the market not by reason, but by intuition. 'When I write my market advice in the morning,' he says, 'I simply try to get the "feel" of the market. I say that the outlook is that the market will go up, or that the outlook is that it will go down. Sometimes I give my reasons, but very often I don't. I simply can not give my reasons, because I do not know them. Frankly, I write on what I suppose you would call a hunch.' People may call this superstition, but people do not know. This market-letter writer often does give the reasons for his predictions; he is a keen student of conditions and of the technical status; and while he is sometimes wrong on the market, his record compared with that of other market-letter writers is astonishingly good, says the writer of Wall Street Paragraphs in *The Evening Post*, who proceeds to remark: 'A phenomenon not unlike this is often observed among fishermen, farmers, guides, and others who qualify as local weather-prophets. Tho they occasionally talk of winds and moisture and the look of the sky, they have little scientific knowledge of weather; yet they have an uncanny habit of being right. The psychologist, William James, somewhere gives an example of dentists who can tell you that a tooth will break, but can not tell you why it will break. And what is the explanation in each instance—market prophet, weather prophet, and dentist? The explanation is that in each instance the individual has acquired over years of experience a mass of empirical knowledge which far outruns his scientific knowledge. He has unconsciously or half-consciously absorbed an indefinite number of items of knowledge which he has not analyzed. In his judgment of things, these items of knowledge lying at the back of his mind act as reasons, but they are too vague and incoherent to admit of explanation. "Why don't you speculate?" the market-letter writer was asked. "I used to," he replied, "but never successfully. When I speculate, my fears and hopes make me nervous and confused; I try to justify my moves with reasons pro and con, and I lose my hunch."' Mining engineers will understand this. What engineer of long experience is there who can not relate instances of being in an ore-body penetrated by only one drift, with no means for measurement of ore in sight according to the accepted tenets, and feeling the conviction that he is in the midst of a whale of an ore-body; and in another case that he is merely surrounded by a thin shell of ore? Yet in neither case can he outline any real reasons. If he tried to, they would very likely be weak. Of the same order is the advice: 'Never give reasons. Your judgment may be fine and your reasons feeble.' Who also does not remember cases of the mining engineer who is superb in his advice to clients and unsuccessful when he goes into mining ventures on his own account?"

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE EFFORT

IF GERMANY CONCENTRATES her whole manufacturing energy on submarines, how many can she turn out in a year? It is the editorial opinion of *The Scientific American* (New York, April 7) that the number is in excess of one thousand, and it bases its belief on the existence of German yards having a capacity of over 500 submarines at once and on an estimate of six months as the average time of construction. In this possibility the editor sees "the immediate danger-point" of the great conflict into which we have just entered. It is obviously our business to see that Germany's submarines are destroyed faster than she can build them, or at the rate of, say, three a day. It is impossible to say how many have been already destroyed, but *The Scientific American* is inclined to think that the mortality among them is by no means as great as had been represented. Says the editor:

"It is only recently that this journal has been able to obtain a conservative estimate, in quarters where reliable statistics are available; and we are informed that a total loss of one hundred would be, if anything, an overstatement of the truth. This figure includes many boats which were supposed to be lost because they were believed to have been heavily hit by shell-fire.

"For some months we have had a growing conviction, based upon a very close study of the campaign, that the submarine losses were not nearly so large as represented and that with the growth in size, speed, and sea-keeping qualities of the submarine, the problem of meeting and breaking up the so-called blockade is becoming increasingly difficult. . . . . . .


Photograph copyrighted by M. Rosenfeld, New York.

OUR ANSWER TO THE SUBMARINE.

One of the new submarine-chasers for the American Navy on its way to the place of launching. Note the details of its construction and observe how easily it can be transported.

"Of course, the only plan by which Germany could build a thousand submarines in a year would be by what has come to be known as the manufacturing method, of which a notable example is found in the great Ford plant at Detroit. It is pretty safe to say that she has adopted a standard type of craft, the details of which are based upon the experience of the past two and a half years, and that she has enlisted the whole of her ship-building plants, public and private, and a corresponding number of her engine-building firms, in this work.

"We have made investigation of the capacity of the German yards as regards building ways, and it discloses the interesting fact that, without laying down any additional ways, she could have under construction at any given time about 530 submarines of the size of the *U-53* which came to Newport last year. The 800-ton submarine requires about 30 feet of clear width in order to allow a working space around the hull, and its length is something under 250 feet. Each of the three 625-foot dry-docks at Wilhelmshaven, for instance, would permit of the construction of six submarines on its floor, and eight boats could be constructed in each of the larger docks, 822 feet in length. Also the floating docks, of which the Germans have so many, would form excellent building ways. The smaller dry-docks, 500 feet or less in length, and the floating docks would take two, three, or four submarines, as the case might be. Moreover, ways suitable for submarine construction can be built rapidly on foreshore or river-bank, and the actual shipping and dock-yard capacity, so far as building ways is concerned, could quickly be doubled. If the Germans thought fit, they could have a thousand submarines under construction at the same time. . . . .

"The Central Powers may have two hundred submarines afloat (and we think it is possible that they have many more than that), and if, as is more than likely, they have some five hundred on the ways at the present time, this would mean that in six months they would have seven hundred *U*-boats available, and twelve hundred by next spring.

"But the crews? The German naval personnel numbers over 150,000 men. Her idle battle-ships can supply all the men required to man the submarines as they are successively set afloat.

"Here, as we see it, is the immediate danger-point in this great conflict into which we have now entered. It is here that we should apply, and should at once apply our whole effort. If we refuse to do this, and elect to fight a purely defensive war, and the Allies should have to make a peace favorable to Germany, we may ultimately find ourselves face to face with the High-Seas Fleet of Germany, and the veteran armies, ten millions strong, of the four nations of the Central Powers."

VENISON FOR ALL OF US

THAT VENISON, instead of being familiar to only about one per cent. of our citizens, may in the near future become as common and cheap as mutton, is the prospect held out to us by Charles A. Sidman, who advocates, in a letter to the New York *Sun*, the wider use of deer-meat for food and the breeding of these animals for the purpose. If we can raise foxes for their fur, says Mr. Sidman, then we can raise deer and elk for their meat. This, of course, does not necessarily mean that these animals must be domesticated like cattle. That would probably be impossible. It has already been tried unsuccessfully many times with the common deer. It does mean, however, that they would be bred and kept in herds. Writes Mr. Sidman:

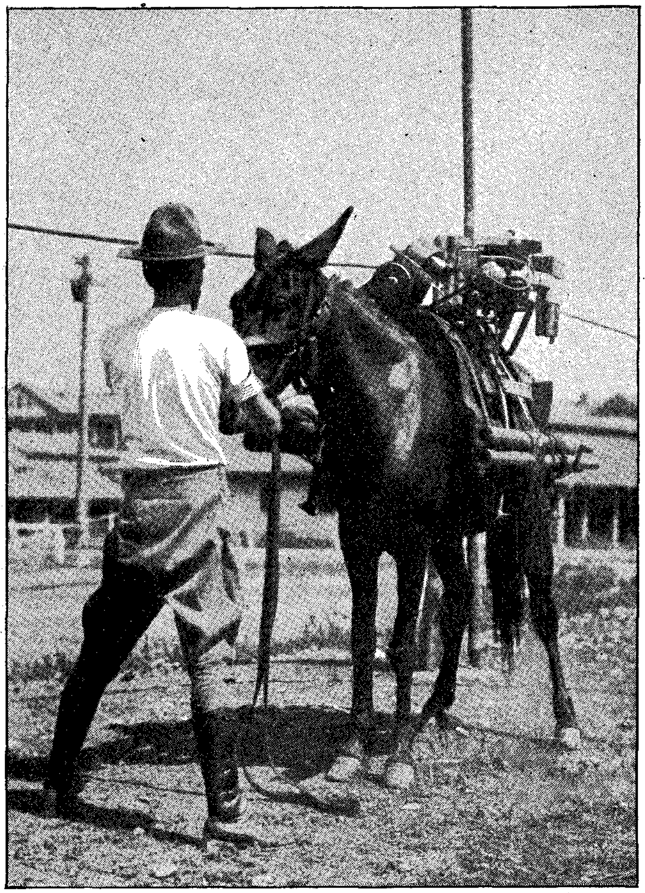
"The production of venison for the market is as legitimate a business as the production of beef and mutton. The State laws, when prohibitory, should be so modified as to encourage the industry. Elk and deer may be raised to advantage in forests and on rough, brushy ground unfitted for either agriculture or stock-raising, thus utilizing for profit much land that is now waste. One of the added advantages is that the business is well adapted to landowners of small means.

"The members of the deer family rank next to the cattle and sheep family in general utility, and are the most important of the big-game animals of America. The meat of the deer has always been a staple article of food, whenever it could be obtained in any quantity, being a favorite with the epicures and also having a wide use as a substitute for beef and mutton. It resembles these meats in texture, color, and general characteristics. The flavor is also distinctive and suggests mutton rather than beef.

"The general popularity of venison is so great and the demand for it so wide-spread that overproduction is most improbable. The other products of the deer, skin and horns, are of considerable importance, and in countries where deer are abundant and especially where large herds are kept in semidomestication, the commerce in both is very extensive.

"The raising of deer for profit does not necessarily imply that they should be domesticated. They may be kept in large preserves with surroundings as nearly natural as possible and their domestication entirely ignored. In this manner the breeder may reap nearly all the profit that could be expected from a domestic herd, while the animals escape most of the dangers incident to close captivity. The ultimate domestication of a herd will in the end, however, be the most successful one."

One of the best of the deer family for this purpose, Mr. Sidman tells us, is the Virginia or whitetail deer. The wapiti, or Rocky Mountain elk, also offers a promising field. Both the elk and deer, says Mr. Sidman, are browsing and grazing animals. The elk seems to prefer a mixture of grass and browse, while the deer eats nearly every kind of vegetation. They are also fond of nuts, and will eat lily-pads, leaves, lichens, and mosses. Under these conditions, with plenty of range there need be no apprehension concerning the food-supply. He goes on:


THE PORTABLE WIRELESS OF THE BORDER.

Generator and frame of the "pack-set" apparatus on a pack-mule.

"The flesh of the elk, altho somewhat coarse, is superior in flavor to most venison. That of the bulls is in its best condition about the time the velvet is shed, while it is poorest in October. The meat is best when it has been left hanging for four or five days before it is used.

"The increase of elk under domestication is equal to that of beef. Fully 90 per cent. of the females produce healthy young. An adult male elk weighs from 700 to 1,000 pounds; a female from 600 to 800 pounds. The percentage of drest meat is greater than with cattle, and can be produced in many sections of this country at less cost a pound than beef, mutton, or pork.

"There are in several sections of the United States herds of both deer and elk. Individual owners, as well as associations, have also established large private preserves in many parts of the country and stocked them with deer and other big game. The objects have been to preserve the animals and to provide sport for the owners. In the free life under the protected conditions generally provided deer have done remarkably well, the increase being even more rapid than in small parks. There can be no doubt of the success of ventures in propagating the Virginia deer under natural conditions as wild game, as has been proved by the experience of a large number of hunting clubs and private owners.

"The production of venison and the rearing of deer and elk for stocking parks offer an interesting field for experiment, as well as remunerative returns for the investment of capital. It is believed that with favorable legislation much otherwise waste land in the United States may be utilized so as to yield profitable returns, and also that this nutritious meat, instead of being denied to 99 per cent. of the people of the country, may become as common and as cheap as mutton."

DONKEY-BACK WIRELESS FOR WAR

THE USES OF A "PACK-SET" of apparatus for wireless telegraphy in border operations by the militia are described from actual experience by George T. Droste, a signal electrician of the New York National Guard, in *The Wireless Age* (New York, April). The experience of the Guard with this type of telegraph on the Mexican border ought to be of the greatest value in the operations of our new Army. Mr. Droste's account, which he calls "On the Texas Border with a Pack-Set," includes a number of suggestions for bettering the service, and contains a somewhat comprehensive analysis of the workings of pack-sets now in use. He writes:

"In my earliest experience during July, when we did nothing but listen in for whatever went through the air and without any definite policies, using different operators, experienced and inexperienced, in the art of radio propagation, nothing of any glory was accomplished. By sending out different sections on detached service to surrounding districts and conducting a main business of about three to four messages a day, consisting of reporting 'present' in the morning and 'good-night' in the evening, we finally were put on details that carried on a more substantial business. . . . . . .

"Our distances between stations, being about eighteen to twenty-five miles, were a larger stretch when the poor detectors and the enormous amount of man-power expended are considered. However, we triumphed by covering the work, if not by radio completely, then partly by radio and buzzer—it being our duty to get the work through. So by using private telephone-lines as buzzer-wires without any special orders, we succeeded in establishing records for the ⅛-kilowatt sets under continuous service conditions that were never known to the New York Signal Corps before, being heard continuously by regular Army stations at Hidalgo, Fort Ringgold, and Brownsville—distances of about twenty-eight, forty, and sixty-eight miles, respectively.

"My final detail was to conduct the station at McAllen. This started a new era for pack-set work, as we were called upon to work with the main Army stations which were established for some years and carrying on a daily business that required experience to keep up with. To do this, I was provided with an experimental engine and generator never before tried out with any continuous success.

"Numerous heartbreaking attempts to make various belts stand the strain of transmitting the energy from the engine to the generator, and preventing the engine from getting hot, took up our time, and we still carried on the entire official business for the Sixth Division, which passed between Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, 250 miles away, and Brownsville, Texas, by intercepting it and acknowledging receipt of it. This demanded undenying attention and sacrifices from all the operators in the station, as repetitions were not forthcoming. For us they came only once, and we showed that we were able to cope with the situation and seldom lost a message. Our record consisted in not having lost a message by interception for a continuous stretch of a month with an average of ten to twenty-five messages a day, each consisting of fifty words or more.

"This service finally established us in the eyes of the regular Army stations at Fort Sam Houston and Brownsville. Altho militia stations were established at Fort Ringgold, Harlingen, Hidalgo, Lanogrande, Del Rio, and other points on the border.

"On the night of December 11, 1916, we were forced to close the station, owing to the fact that we were about to be sent to our homes in the North, and, much to our regret, had to sever our aerial connections with the men of the regular Army . . . with whom for two months we had been in continuous radio communication. We felt that we had gained their confidence because of being fully able to handle their work direct, notwithstanding the handicaps of experimental apparatus. . . . . . .

"Summing up the entire experience, we feel that so far as radio work goes for the Signal Corps, we established ourselves in the eyes of the regular Army, and that our successes will go down in the archives of their experiences of working with the militia."

THE HYGIENE OF TYPE

THAT SOME of our books are "physiological scandals" is the opinion of Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. Writing in *The Yale Review* (New Haven) on "Books for Tired Eyes," he explains that the scandal consists not in the subject-matter nor in the manner in which it is treated, but in the diminutive size of the type in which the books are printed, which constitutes a menace to our eyesight. Dr. Bostwick's library now contains, he tells us, a department of "books in large type," but it has been the labor of years to get together a few hundred of these—a sufficient commentary on the indifference of the general public to the conservation of vision. In an editorial review of Dr. Bostwick's article in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, March 24), the writer notes with astonishment that students of hygiene have had so little to say about small type as a cause of eye-strain. He says:

This line is in 10-point, for readers over twelve.

This line is in 14-point, for tired eyes.

This is in 30-point, for seven-year-olds.

> "Strangely it has remained for others than the students of hygiene to call attention to the unfortunate make-up of much modern printed matter from the standpoint of acceptability to the eye. It requires little serious reflection to appreciate the fundamental importance, for eye health, of the legibility of type. The librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, is the latest to bring the seriousness of the situation to public attention. Tired eyes, he says, belong for the most part to those who have worked them hardest; that is, to readers who have entered on middle age or have already passed through it. At this age we become conscious that the eye is a delicate instrument—a fact which, however familiar to us in theory, has previously been regarded with aloofness. Now it comes home to us. The length of a sitting, the quality, quantity, and incidence of the light, and, above all, the arrangement of the printed page, become matters of vital importance to us. A book with small print, or letters illegibly grouped or of unrecognizable shapes, becomes as impossible to us as if it were printed in Chinese.
>
> "Legibility is not merely a matter of the size of type. Form, heaviness of face, the width of the margin around the letter, position in the letter group, and the shape and size of adjoining letters also require consideration. For 'tired eyes' the size factor would appear of overwhelming importance except where the other elements make the page fantastically illegible. Such, all too few, studies as have been made on this subject, particularly in relation to school children, for whom alone the need of large type is recognized in relation to the undeveloped eye, indicate, according to Bostwick, that 10-point type is the smallest size fit for any one, however good his sight.
>
> "The recommended sizes of type run from 30-point, for 7-year-old children, to 10-point or 11-point for persons more than 12 years old. Bostwick remarks that this would bar much of our existing reading matter. In the gathering for 'tired eyes' of a decidedly unique collection of books in large type for the St. Louis Library, 14-point was decided on as the standard. Out of nearly 400,000 volumes it was found by diligent search that only 150 would answer this description. The final result of the St. Louis effort has been an accumulation of a few more than 400 volumes, despite the fact that 1,000 publishers in this country are annually issuing 11,000 volumes, to say nothing of the British and Continental output.
>
> "In view of the omnivorous reading habits of the American public, one other factor deserves notice here. The possible influence of short lines on legibility deserves consideration in the propaganda for sane typography. Quoting Bostwick, we may recognize that the eye must jump from the end of each line back to the beginning of the next, and this jump is shorter and less fatiguing with the shorter line, tho it must be performed oftener. The adaptation of the eye to a standard length of line is surely not without moment. New lengths, as one finds them in special magazines or other publications, are not so easily read. Bostwick ventures the opinion that the reason for our continued toleration of the small type used in the daily newspapers is that their columns are narrow, and still more, that these are everywhere of practically uniform width. If books, magazines, and reading are to remain as our inheritance, what better conservation movement can we initiate than one to ascertain and introduce rational standards for the printed page?"

THE COMING OF THE AUTOMATIC STOP

IF THE MINDS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES can not be trusted to work promptly and regularly to prevent accidents, machinery must be devised to obviate the necessity of depending on these minds. If the best roads in the country can not guarantee their passengers safety under the present signal system, it would appear to be time to change the system. That even railroad men are thinking and arguing in this way is proved by the trend of an editorial on the recent rear-end collision at Mount Union, Pa., printed in *The Railway Age Gazette* (New York, March 9). The editor apparently thinks that the adoption of an automatic-stop system is inevitable. He thinks we should have had it before now, if the railroads had not been afraid of the necessity for a wait of "perhaps two to five years" before the legislatures and courts would let them raise the money. Says *The Gazette:*

> "This disaster presents the issue very clearly. The engineman and the fireman are not only the products of a careful system; by the usual standards they would be classed as creditable products. They are clear-headed, free from objectionable qualities, and impress the observer as honest men devoted to doing their duty. The officers of the company give them a good character. If this system of education and discipline will not insure safety, what system will?
>
> "The successful use of stops on the New York Subway, and on a number of electric roads, raises a presumption in favor of the principle (backed by twelve years' experience) which the railroads are bound to acknowledge, or to show unfounded. Asserting the use of stops to be unwise on their lines, they have a duty to prove their case more convincingly than they have done thus far. The difference between the Subway lines and the ordinary steam road is not well understood by congressmen, editors, and others. The example of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois in using an automatic stop for years, with satisfaction, and yet not succeeding in popularizing it, is, to the public, confusing.
>
> "The facts ought to be explained. The experiments which have been made here and there during the past five years have failed to afford the public much enlightenment. The Government has pursued a rather perfunctory course, and the railroads have seemed to be very unsympathetic. The inventors, as a whole, have given us wheat and chaff badly mixed, and no responsible power has done any satisfactory sifting of the mess, or even begun the job.
>
> "This situation calls loudly for cooperative, constructive action. And do not railway officers aim at the highest safety of their trains, without regard to what the public asks for? They do, undoubtedly. But, according to the attitude of the governments, State and Federal, as judged by their past conduct, a railroad which should spend five million dollars—a thousand or two thousand dollars a mile—to safeguard its trains from one single danger—that of rear collisions—would have to raise the needed money by selling stock or bonds; and then it would be forced to wait, perhaps two to five years, until the situation could be made clear to commissioners, legislators, and courts, before it could begin to recoup itself for the expenditure. This necessity of waiting a long time does not excuse the killing of passengers; but it helps to explain why the automatic-stop problem has baffled so many."

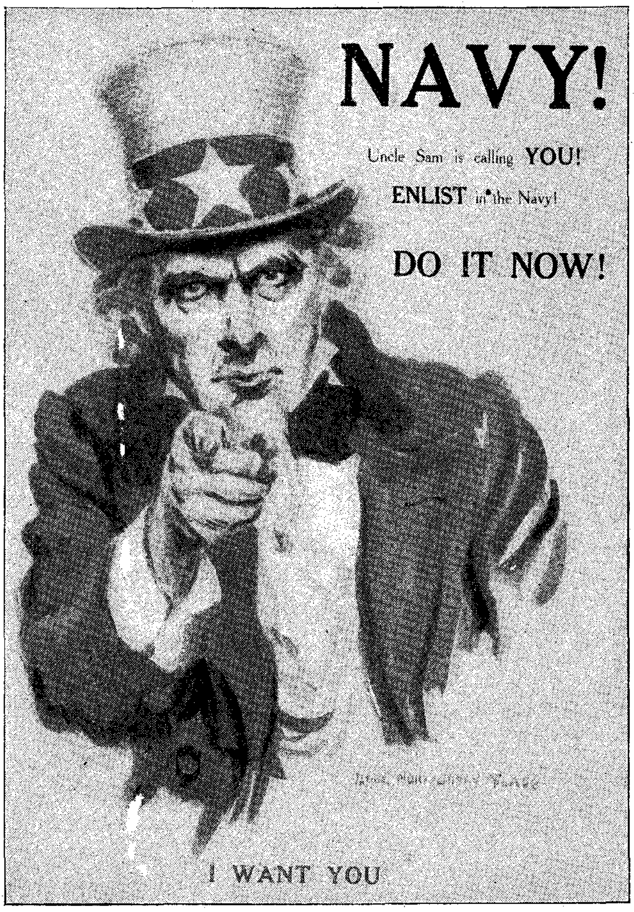
LETTERS AND ART

WAKE UP, ARTISTS!

ARTISTS MAY RENDER FIRST AID to recruiting by submitting suitable designs for posters. This is one feature of preparedness that is complained of for its inadequacy. Some artists who might design suitable and compelling calls to the colors, especially for marine recruiting, it is perhaps facetiously declared, are spending their time lecturing on the shortcomings of the Navy. Complaint is generally made that the old-time posters suitable for peace-conditions are not effective enough for the present crisis. In the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. Truman Coss sets forth this state of affairs, written, it must be added, before "Wake up, America" day (April 19), whose results are already known:

"Publicity officers of the Navy-recruiting divisions find themselves lacking in designs for effective posters. They have received from Canada, France, Britain, and Russia examples of posters which aided recruiting in these countries for the military or hospital arms. Of these the French are the most attractive—yet those of Russia bear marks, too, of having been done with artistic devotion. Our Army and Navy posters 'did well enough for peace,' the officers say, 'but are not suited to a call to war, and the designs that have been submitted by artists do not "register."' One brought in this week showed a sailor waving a cutlas with his left hand! The Government has been willing to pay for effective designs, but painters of Navy subjects have been preoccupied with lecturing on the Navy's imperfections. At this time they have a chance to translate their patriotism into poster-designs which will inspire interest in naval service. The best so far is a design by James Montgomery Flagg, showing Uncle Sam pointing a finger and saying, 'I Want You,' which was made for a magazine. Reuterdahl recently agreed to submit a design. Once the artists are reminded of the lack of poster-designs there is no doubt they will be equal to the emergency and to the several appealing phrases of the President's speech. To have one's free design accepted by the Government ought to be worth striving for.

"This will be the greatest week the Navy has ever known for fast recruiting—far outdoing the enthusiasm of the Spanish War; but a few more speeds need to be let out everywhere to obtain the quotas required by April 20."


NAVY!
Uncle Sam is calling YOU!
ENLIST in the Navy!
DO IT NOW!
James Montgomery Flagg
I WANT YOU

Courtesy of "Leslie's Weekly." Copyrighted by Leslie Judge Company, New York.

THE BEST SO FAR.

Montgomery Flagg's war-poster, which points the accusing finger at all.

The situation of our Army-posters is covered by "A Keenly Interested Observer" who writes to the New York *Tribune*. He finds "most of the posters used are old and ill-adapted to the present purpose; that some are tainted by commercialism, and that, in point of artistic quality and psychological appeal, our posters are inferior to the best products of Canada—particularly of French Canada—and of England, and far inferior to those splendid posters—full of ideas, of imagination, of beauty—which have been the natural flowering of the spirit of France." He gives an instance:

"For example, one of the most inspiriting of our posters represents a marine, suitcase in hand, taking long strides away from his vessel, as who should say, 'Come on in! Shore-leave's fine!' Again, one of the worst, which, I am glad to say, did not bear the *imprimatur* of the Government (tho presumably it did have the Government's *imprimi potest*), bore at the top the name of a New York newspaper, together with an advertisement of the same; below appeared two figures evidently intended to represent the Army and the Navy, respectively. Looking at the badly drawn and repellent Army man, a prospective recruit might be pardoned for saying, 'Me for the Navy!'—until he saw the badly drawn and equally repellent marine. Possibly these unattractive figures were intended to represent that supposititious sort of American soldier said to be 'always ready to fight on American soil'—and in Mexico.

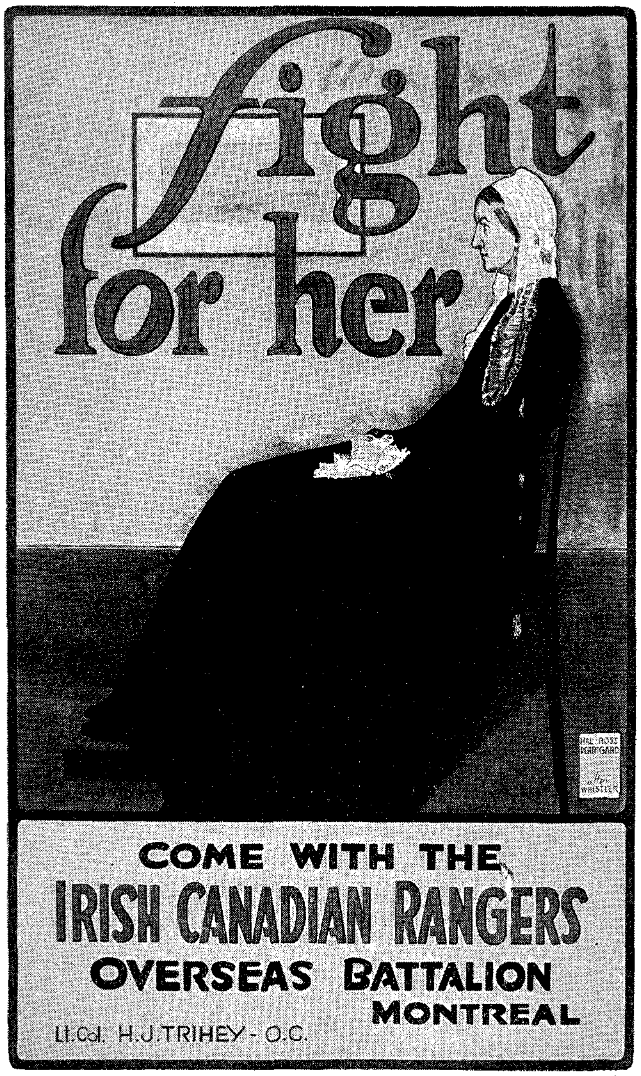
"On inquiry made at Army-recruiting headquarters it was learned that designs for posters will be eagerly welcomed by Colonel Walsh, the officer in charge. The same hearty democratic spirit doubtless prevails at the headquarters for the Navy.

"Here, then, is an opportunity for artists, advertising men, art students, and also some hundreds of boys and girls in the poster-making classes of the high schools to do their bit. The distinctive American poster for purposes of recruiting in the present war has not yet been evolved. To attempt to produce it would be an enterprise eminently worth while and rewarding. Even if our eager young men might enlist in sufficient numbers without more effectual posters, it should be a matter of pride to make such posters as we do use worthy of the country and of the cause."

On April 17, the "Illustrators" got as far as a "war-dinner" and heard a plea from Mr. George Creel, the new chairman of the Press Censorship Committee, for pictures for the cause. Such enthusiasm as the evening called forth should result in stirring pictorialism. One guest had the misfortune to say that six months ago none of the nations—France, England, Russia—knew what they were fighting about, until the United States came in "and lifted the war to the level of a crusade—a fight for democracy." The speaker following was Cass Gilbert, designer of the Custom-House and other notable buildings, including the Woolworth. Then Mr. Gilbert "told of the glories that are France and the grandeur that is Britain. And the artists, which included many artists of literature also, got up on their hind legs and yelled their collective heads off."

THE PROBLEM OF GERMAN SINGERS AND GERMAN MUSIC

THE METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE has been the scene of some of the most enthusiastic of our patriotic demonstrations. The "Star-Spangled Banner" has been frequently rendered, sometimes by a prima donna wrapt in the American flag, sometimes by the orchestra. It has furnished an incident worthy of curious study when the musicians who have provided the stimulus have largely been of the Teutonic race. Something like a *cause célèbre* seems to be furnished by two of the operatic artists long familiar on the Metropolitan boards. One of these, Mme. Johanna Gadski, sang the part of *Isolde* in the final performance of German opera this season. Some newspapers note that in thus "rounding out a career of twenty years on our stage" she may be making her last appearance. The good judgment of the management in bringing forward artists who rested under the suspicion of unfriendliness to this country is dwelt upon in an editorial in the New York *Globe* which the writer in *Musical America* (New York) who signs himself "Mephisto" presumes was written "by the paper's talented musical critic, Pitts Sanborn." The case is thus presented on the authority of two witnesses:



A CANADIAN WAR-POSTER,
That adapts the famous portrait of Whistler's mother to point the appeal of the universal mother.

"The reason *The Globe* considers their continued presence on the stage of our leading opera-house to be an insult is that to which I alluded some time ago, in your columns, when I referred to the report which had become current, to the effect that, at the time of the sinking of the *Lusitania*, Otto Goritz, the well-known artist of the Metropolitan company, had composed and sung a ribald song of satisfaction, at a social function given by Mme. Gadski and her husband, Hans Tauscher. No denial was made by the interested parties at the time. Tho now, somewhat belated, Mr. Goritz is out with a card in which, while admitting that he did sing 'an extempore, comic, topical song' at Mme. Gadski's New Year's Eve party, it was 'not ribald and could not have given offense to the many Americans present.' Evidently some of the Americans present did not agree with Mr. Goritz's estimate of the song, for it was through them that the incident became known. However, as the editor of *The Globe* laconically remarks: 'Herr Goritz's own conclusion regarding his song does not meet the case. The song itself is the best evidence!'

"Furthermore, *The Globe* states, evidently with authority, that at the time Captain Tauscher had been acquitted of the charge that he was connected with the attempt to blow up the Welland Canal, he had declared that henceforth he should dedicate his life to vengeance on the American people. It has long been believed that Captain Tauscher, who represented the Krupp concern of Essen in this country, the largest manufacturers of munitions of war, probably, in the world, had been a secret representative of the German Government here, and that it was through his hands that vast quantities of munitions were shipped to Mexico, and used there against our troops and our citizens. Through these and other operations Captain Tauscher became a millionaire!

"We also know that, at the time of her husband's arrest, Mme. Gadski was quoted as expressing herself with undisguised hatred to this country and our people, tho later she stated that she had been misquoted."

A correspondent of the New York *Times* would not have us take too much credit for our tolerance of the enemy's music. Signing himself "Truth," he mentions hearing "Carmen" and "Aïda," in the Berlin Royal Opera-House, in May, 1915, or '16, whereupon the editor of *The Times* ventures this question:

"Were there any English, French, or Italian singers in these performances at the Royal Opera in Berlin? If so, were they left in perfect freedom to live, move, and have their being in the way most convenient to them without contact with the police during good (and some bad) behavior? Were any of them engaged in denouncing and vilifying the country and the people that were their hosts and that gave them their livings? Had any of them, or the husbands of any of them, engaged in any conspiracies or plots? And if all these things were so, and they had been left at large and given the most honorable positions in the casts of the Berlin Royal Opera-House, were they kindly received and impartially applauded solely according to the artistic merits of their performances? Our files of Berlin papers unfortunately neglect to make mention of those matters. We rely on further advices from 'Truth.'"

Even if the charges brought against the two German singers and the former agent for Krupp were well founded, "Mephisto" finds it no good reason why we should refuse to listen to the music of the masters, to the music of Beethoven and Bach, of Mozart, Schumann, and Schubert. Indeed, the critic of the New York *Sun* recently brought forward an excellent reason for continuing to listen to Wagner's "Ring" cycle, and the profit might equally, he thinks, be acquired by the German himself.

"When we seek to comprehend the real meaning of the ponderous tragedy of the 'Ring,' which had to be divided into four dramas, we arrive at the unavoidable conclusion that there is a fundamental proposition upon which the whole structure rests, and that proposition is ethical. It is that law must be inviolable. Right is right, and the arbitrary action of even a god to the contrary can not make wrong right.

"When *Wotan* promised the giants to give them *Freia* as the reward for the building of Walhalla there was nothing for him to do but to give her. Finding himself in a quandary, he accepted the suggestion of the arch tempter, *Loki*, that he should induce the giants to accept the Rheingold as a substitute payment. Now *Wotan* did not own the Rheingold. Neither did *Alberich*, in whose possession it was at the time. *Alberich* stole it from the Rhine maidens, and the only honest thing that *Wotan*, as a god and a master, could possibly do was to make him give it back to them. But he yielded to the temptation to get himself out of his immediate dilemma by stealing, or rather taking by force, the gold from *Alberich* and handing it over to the giants. Even *Erda*, old Mother Earth herself, warned him that his act meant the destruction of the gods. But the warning came too late. He was fighting for his place in the sun. He had broken the inviolable law of right and wrong, and, altho he was the All Father, he and all his race went down to destruction.

"This is the true tragedy of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen.' The woes of *Siegmund* and *Sieglind* and the death of the former, the birth of *Siegfried* and his conquest of *Brünnehilde*, his subsequent betrayal of the divine maiden and his death at the hands of *Hagen*, are all incidents in the stupendous failure of the struggling *Wotan* to escape the consequences of his sin.

WAKE UP AMERICA
UPHOLD OUR HONOR
FIGHT US
JOIN ARMY NAVY MARINES
JOIN ARMY NAVY MARINES

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BOY SCOUTS AND SUFFRAGETTES ON THE JOB,
Posting the calls to Uncle Sam's business.

"There is no news in any of this. But as the seasons roll around and the cycle is brought forward for its customary repetitions we are likely to forget the true meaning of the story. We are too ready to regard it as a series of episodes in the history of the Volsungs. The real hero of the tragedy is *Wotan*, doomed to destruction from the moment when he listens to the voice of the tempter and sets out for the Nibelheim to commit the act of a highway-robber in order to get gold to pay his way out of a temporary embarrassment. It was indeed a wicked act on the part of *Loki* to tempt a god, but it was not nearly so wicked as it was for the god to yield and do a wrong.

"In the first scene of 'Das Rheingold' *Fasolt*, one of the giants, utters a solemn warning to this tempted god, and in it are to be found the seeds of the tragedy. The quotation is made from the English translation of Corder:

Son of light,
Swayed so lightly,
Hear and heed thyself!
What thou art,
Art thou only by treaties;
Conformable,
Well defined as thy might.
More wise art thou
Than we are wary,
Binding us free ones
In friendly peace.
Curst by thy wisdom futile;
Far shall wane peace before thee,
When no more open,
Honest and free,
Thou breakest thy warrant and bond.

"Despite the stupendous significance and irrefutable truth of this warning, the god yielded to temptation. And even before the story of 'Rheingold' is completed we behold him vaingloriously brandishing the sword and in vague terms prophesying to his spouse that he is going to accomplish great things with it. *Loki*, the successful tempter, confesses to himself and incidentally to the audience that he is ashamed to have anything further to do with these foolish and futile gods, now walking on a rainbow to their own ends. Truly much may be learned from studying the ethics of this great Teutonic tragedy. Even a German might learn something."

GALSWORTHY'S WELCOME TO US

FROM D'ANNUNZIO came the salute, with a broad sweep of the feathered hat of the true Latin. America was welcomed to the Allied embrace. Now from an Englishman, John Galsworthy, comes a heart-to-heart talk as between members of the same family who always see one another's faults and keep quiet about virtues, however much they may occasion a mutual pride. Galsworthy's letter is "open," tho addrest to Senator Lodge, and the New York *Times* gives others the benefit of the popular English novelist's views. To him "the coming in of America and the Russian revolution, taken together, give one for the first time a feeling of reality and hope—not so much as to the material issues of the war, tho it must greatly hasten victory—for the achievement of great and lasting benefit for the world out of all this tragedy." For the first time, so he says, one is able to believe that "despotisms will go down in the wreckage of this war," and therefore "its horrors will not have been quite in vain," for a democratic Europe will be born. This, it must be remembered, is from the pen of the man who wrote "Strife," a play which represents the warring of social forces, whose action involved much pain and destruction and that emerged with neither loss nor profit, but a plain implication that discussion and compromise could have gained as much. Now he writes:

"We owe to you and to Russia a renewed sense and coherence in our cause. The idealism which was and is implicit in that cause was oozing out under the bitter pressure of this endless struggle. Some of us were beginning to fear that in the end democracy would be forced to the continued use of autocratic militarism, even after the victory had been won; that we, conquering in substance, should be conquered in spirit, and the world set definitely spinning backward. That fear is at an end; the relief is intense. To you and to the Russian revolution we owe that relief in the certainty that the military caste of Germany is doomed.

"Many of ourselves and a still greater number of Germans, especially of German writing men, contemptuously deny that there should be any dissociation of the German people from the German military caste. None the less your President was right in making that distinction. Here is a little true story:

"A Frenchwoman of the invaded countries is sleeping in a room with her two young daughters when the Germans enter their village. An officer knocks and demands lodging for thirty-five men. She shows him other rooms, stables—in fact, plenty of accommodation.

"'That won't do,' and he ordered seven men to sleep in the same room with the mother and the girls, but behind his back his men are shrugging their shoulders, as if saying: 'This is quite unnecessary,' and when he is gone they leave the room of their own accord and go to the stables.

"The woman who was telling my informant this story added:

"'It is not the men who are bad. The men are like ours—the same everywhere. It is the officers, their chiefs—or rather, it is their law.'

"It has been this discovery from the first days of the war, that their chiefs and their 'law' are noxious in the modern world, that has turned so many of us humanitarians and peace-lovers, who had not a speck of original ill-will to Germany, into believers that this 'law'—this philosophy of death—must go down if the life of nations is to be again worth living."

Mr. Galsworthy does not blink the fact that as a rule there is not much love between Englishmen and Americans, and a sojourn in France has taught him why:

"We English lack the quickness and charm which make of the French the people with whom all others can get on, or, at all events, put up with. We English have many good qualities, but, alas, our defects to outer eyes outweigh them. We are, I fear, rather an ungracious lot, and the more there is to a man—the more backbone he has—the more strongly this particular characteristic of ungraciousness comes out. Then, too, we are bone-competitive—and so are you. Two of that kidney never did agree too well.

"All the same, Britain and America, beneath all difference and disgruntlement, do really want much the same thing for the world. Both want liberty and life by the light of individual self-respect rather than by rules framed and hanging. Both want humanity of conduct, fair play, and peace. And wanting these things, it will be a million pities if the little present rubs and ranklings of history and your resentment of our 'side' (which is generally mere *gaucherie*), of our stolidity and cock-sureness, and our dislike of your superior talkativeness and hustle and your cock-sureness, are to stay the growth of that true and deep comradeship which ought to lie between our nations. . . . . . .

"Back of all else is a certain majestic common sense in you Americans, and something not very dissimilar in ourselves. We may go on saying in an airy way that we can't stand each other, but I trust and believe we shall find it ever harder to do without each other, ever easier to see that we are made for friendship in this imperfect world.

"Tho I am sure that any edginess between us is far more an affair of manner than of anything else, that is not to suggest that our mutual intolerance is a trivial matter. On the contrary, I rather think that manner is the most potent of all causes for dislike, and I heartily wish we English could improve ours, for I think we are most to blame."

A FRENCH VISION OF SOLIDARITY

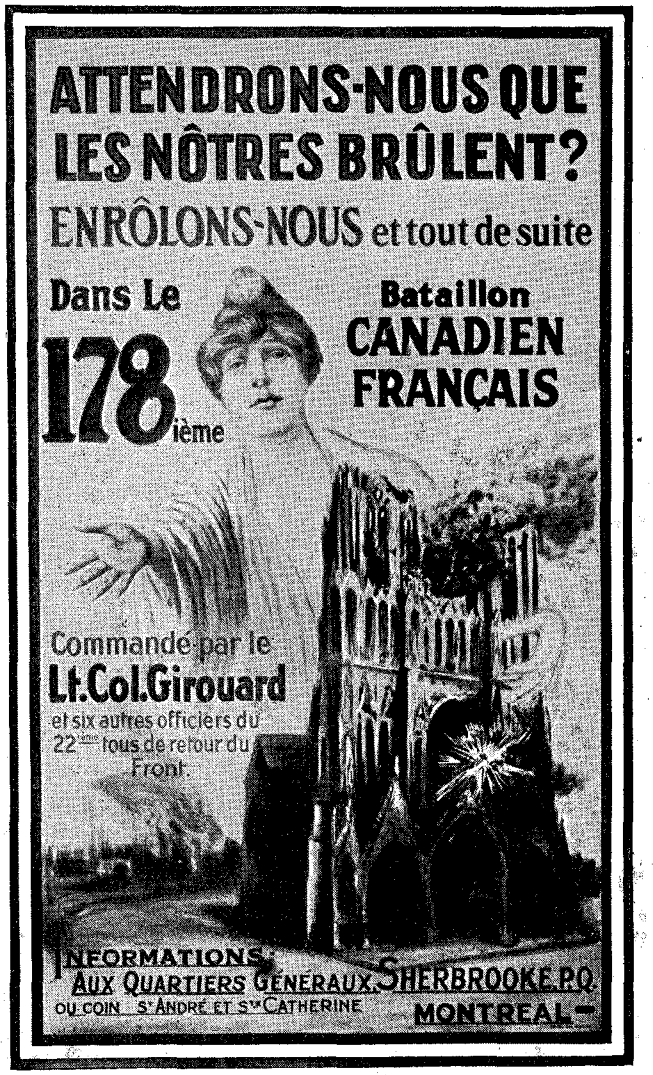
TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA comes a moral experience comparable to that which came to the people of France in August, 1914. We are losing our sense of security and are thrown upon the battle-field. At the same time we are making acquaintance with that "*Union Sacrée*" which came to France as her "first positive experience of the war." In this way a citizen of France who is sojourning among us, a poet and publicist, Pierre de Lanux, points out the strengthening bond that has always existed between the two republics and now grows tighter as they become brothers in arms. "Until February 3," he writes in *The New Republic* (New York), "the end of the war seemed to announce itself as the way into an obscure, uncertain period, full of debates and disagreements, where three groups of Powers would be involved directly or otherwise: the Allies, the Central Powers, the neutrals." Since America's intervention she ranges herself with France, who all along has stood up to resist the Prussian doctrine that "Necessity knows no law," or the Austrian that "a nation has a right to wage a preventive war." French soldiers, he declares, "with their long civic training, are not so stupid, and so blind, and so tame as to fight during three years of terrible and patient struggle without knowing why they do it." Nor does he see America going to war "only to avenge a submarine commander's bloody fantasy." He asks:

"Do you see the consequence, young American, my comrade? For the future we shall have the experience, in common with the whole civilized world, of having resisted the German attempt just as we should have resisted any other: the ideas which we are fighting exist elsewhere, altho they have been disappearing little by little. In Germany and Austria alone have they remained permanent ideas of government.

"When peace comes, we shall find ourselves to be one vast group of nations (your President said a family) instead of various groups confronting each other in mistrust and misunderstanding. There will be, as there is already potentially (and this is not a dream), a single ensemble wherein at least one common fundamental idea will have been exprest, and even two. First—the will to preserve a lasting peace, and, therefore, to put into practise the necessary means, which had never been seriously considered, because of the lack of manifest faith and will on the part of the great number. Secondly—the common experience of what threatens peace; that is, the so-called right of the mightier, used as a state doctrine, such as is represented by Imperial Germany.

"What has been lacking until now is a definite, clear idea to put forth in common. Here we have two. These are enough to begin with.

"There seems to me no doubt that Germany's eyes will be opened, and that she will follow, because there will be no choice for her. Perhaps she will even publish the biggest books about universal peace and the ways of preserving it. We shall see her coming slowly to understand the principles enunciated by both President Wilson and the Allies. Indeed, on February 3, Mr. Wilson spoke not only as the leader of these States, but as a leader of civilization itself. We shall see Germany falling in line, however unwillingly, with the world. And that shall be our revenge for all the evil she has done us.


ATTENDRONS-NOUS QUE LES NÔTRES BRÛLENT?
ENRÔLONS-NOUS et tout de suite
Dans Le
178ième
Bataillon
CANADIEN
FRANÇAIS
Commandé par le
Lt.Col.Girouard
et six autres officiers du
22ième tous de retour du
Front.
INFORMATIONS:
AUX QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX, SHERBROOKE, P.Q.
OU COIN S.T ANDRÉ ET S.TE CATHERINE
MONTREAL

APPEALING TO FRENCH CANADA.

A war-poster that reminds the *habitant* dwelling on our northeastern border of the sufferings of the motherland.

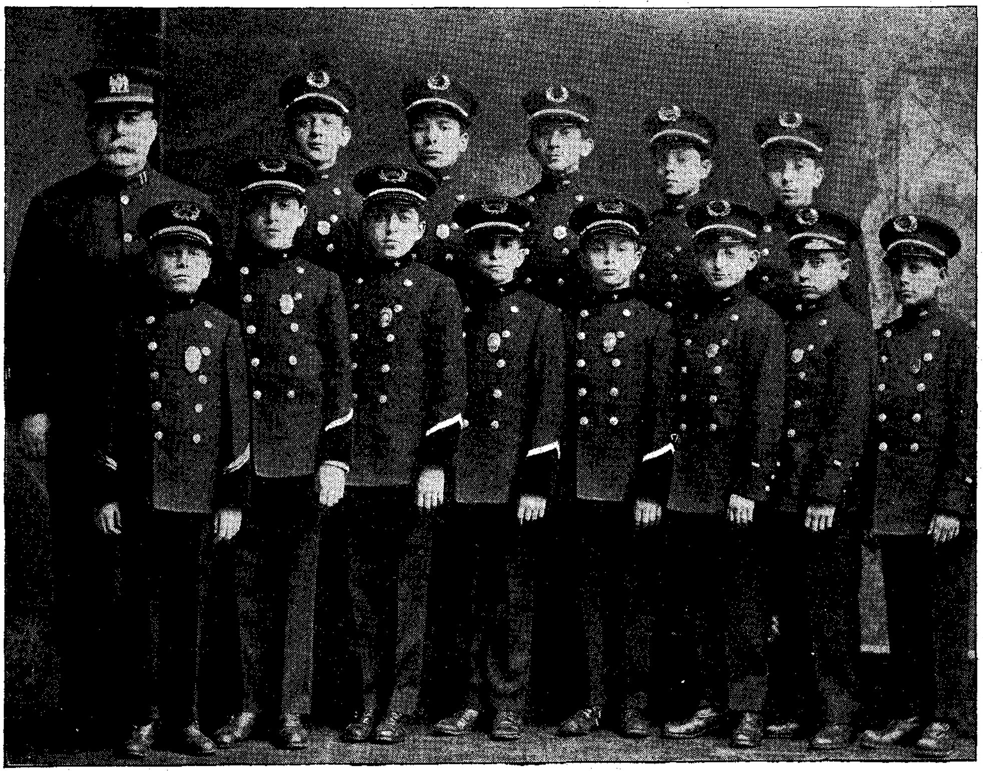
"So the hideous war which began as a last attempt for domination will end as the first operation of international order and police, thanks to the common understanding wrought in the minds of the remotest themselves. Those whom long distance separates from the actual conflict are now brought to an experience comparable with that of the mobilized people of Western Europe, because they have acknowledged similar moral standards, and because information travels fast. And it will be the first time that practically the whole civilized world will have done something in common, with its soul and its best forces. This involves an admirable consequence: that this world will be in active process of understanding before peace comes. Thus peace will find divergent minds already prepared to work together. Christianity itself never knew such a wide and mighty gathering under a common purpose. Now the combined forces for peace can work with the prospect of being stronger than any warlike minority that may arise."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

BOY POLICE OF NEW YORK

EAST-SIDE BOYS are not to be allowed to grow up into gangsters, if Captain Sweeney, of the Fifteenth Police Precinct, can help it. And he is interfering with the evolution of the mischief-maker into the criminal by enrolling him as a guardian of law and order. The captain, writes Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth Cook in *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), is proud of the success of his junior policemen. The first steps in the process of turning a youthful "crook" into a good citizen and a guardian of law and order are well indicated by a "junior cop's" brief description of what happens when boys are brought before the captain accused of minor offenses:

"He talks to 'em, and makes 'em feel sorry; and then he tells 'em how he's seen lots of boys grow up to be thugs and burglars just from starting with stealing candy off a push-cart or turning in a fire-alarm to see the horses run. Then he says to think it over, and come back in a week, and tell him whether they want to be one of his junior policemen."



Photograph by Spiess, New York.

CAPTAIN SWEENEY AND THE OFFICERS OF HIS BOY POLICE.

These boys were first offenders and decided to be lawkeepers instead of lawbreakers.

Then if the boy is willing and is between eleven and sixteen, he may become a junior policeman without more ado. This sounds easy, but, as one member of the force remarked, it is not quite as easy as it sounds. And he produced a card showing what a junior policeman must "learn by heart, so you don't miss a word":

THE JUNIOR POLICE
City of New York
Fifteenth Precinct

Pledge

1. I promise on my honor
2. To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the law.
3. To obey the motto and the rules and regulations of the Junior Police Force of the City of New York.
4. To keep and never to misuse my Junior Police badge, and to surrender it upon demand to the chief of the force.

Motto

Be honest.
Be trustworthy.
Be loyal.
Be helpful.
Be polite.
Be obedient.
Be brave.

Duties.

1. Prevent swearing and vulgar language in the public street and public places.
2. Prevent the building of bonfires in the streets.
3. Prevent boys from breaking windows and street-lamps and from defacing buildings and sidewalks with chalk.
4. Prevent boys from smoking cigarets and playing crap.
5. Prevent boys from engaging in dangerous or unlawful playing
6. Prevent persons placing encumbrances or obstructions on fire-escapes.
7. Prevent the mixing of ashes, garbage, and paper.
8. See that garbage-cans are kept covered, and that ash- and garbage-cans are promptly removed from the sidewalk when emptied.
9. Request persons to keep the sidewalk and areaway in front of their buildings clean, and not to throw refuse into the street.
10. Make special effort to perform duties 6, 7, 8, and 9 at your own homes. See that your parents and relatives do not violate the laws and ordinances.
11. For the above purposes do not enter any building under any condition.

There are three hundred juniors now in the district, Miss Cook's informant went on to say, "but we hope to have a thousand before long." Indeed, he remarked, "we want every boy in the precinct who's the right age to belong. Ten thousand wouldn't be too many." The force, Miss Cook learned from this boy, is organized as follows:

"The captain has divided the precinct into twelve zones, over each of which a boy captain holds sway. The members on each block constitute a vigilance committee responsible for the condition of that block. A lieutenant directs the work of each committee, and is answerable to the captain of the zone.

"With rare insight into the weakness of boy nature, Captain Sweeney marks out a path for his young friends, and makes it look so alluring that they wish no other. Instead of letting them strut about the whole precinct, flashing their badges, he decrees that no junior policeman has any authority except in his home zone, and that his special duty is right on his own block—under the eyes of his parents and neighbors! Far from grumbling at this restriction, each vigilance committee is striving to outshine the rest and secure for its members the coveted honorable mention for 'condition of the block.'

"The captain's fine discrimination is further shown not only in inviting the boys to prevent exactly the kinds of offenses they themselves would be most likely to commit, but in not letting them concern themselves about older boys, white-slavers, thieves, or gunmen. They are forbidden to enter any building in the performance of their duties, and the sergeant showed me with pride a bundle of reports in careful young handwriting, telling of garbage-cans uncovered or fire-escapes encumbered which boy policemen could not remedy without entering a building. Such reports are given to a uniformed officer of the regular force for attention."

The boys have plenty of training and instruction, it would seem. The instructor who drills the regular force in calisthenics gives the boys the same work one day a week; they are learning to swim, box, wrestle, and give first aid. They are forming a bicycle-squad, a fife-and-drum corps, and a glee club. Captain Sweeney himself gives a weekly outdoor drill and inspection. Nor are the minds of the juniors neglected—

"Once a week they listen to a lecture on the city's health ordinances or on the general police ordinances. It is not the rules of the junior-police organization they are learning, but the work of the grown-up paid force."

There is a membership card which has just been introduced. One was handed to Miss Cook, who says:

"Under the heading 'Progress' the boy's increase in weight, height, and his standing in school are noted every six months. Another space is left to note whether he has received honorable mention for work in improving the condition of the block in which he lives, for saving a life, rendering first aid, learning to swim, or for 'personal influence' in persuading grown-ups to obey the law."

WILL THE PURITAN RETURN?

MANY IN ENGLAND OBJECT strongly to amusements of all kinds at the present time. "The golf courses are deserted; football is neglected; balls are mere memories of the past." A Church paper also says that there is a strong and growing public opinion against indulgence in luxuries of all kinds, and the question is asked, Will Puritanism revive in England? Some, indeed, believe so and even wish for it. A writer to the Manchester *Guardian* declares that "there will need to be a real revival of Puritanism, and the Church will once more be required to set up a moral standard over against that of the world." *The Church Times* (London) sees in the signature to this letter "the initials of a name deservedly honored in non-conformist circles," yet it lays bare its own hope that such a consummation be not achieved. It regrets that the Archbishop of Canterbury, in saying recently that no man need consider it against his conscience to do field-work on Sundays, had not also proclaimed that "Sunday is a day of worship, and that to consider it a day of rest alone is a legacy from Puritanism, which transferred the Jewish rules for the Sabbath to the Christian Sunday." The *Guardian* writer points to the Puritan as one who "knew he was his brother's keeper, and he had a deep concern for the welfare of mankind"—an attitude of mind that, says *The Church Times*, "was exactly the principle upon which the Inquisition worked." What *The Church Times* seems to fear is an undesirable reaction:

"Now, in the days before the war, if one thing seemed certain it was that Puritanism was dying if not dead. In the nineteenth century Charles Kingsley made a desperate attempt to revive it and to surround it with the romance that the immense majority of men failed to detect in it. But his effort was in vain. The true Puritan, with his hatred of the theater, of games, and of many other innocent pleasures, wandered in a strange world whose ways of thinking about both religion and life were not his. He was coming to be regarded as almost as great an anachronism as a Jacobite in twentieth-century London or a Jansenist in twentieth-century Paris. But with the war there has come a new way of looking at things. . . . Dr. Johnson thought you could not spend money on luxury without doing good to the poor; the feeling now is that you can not do it without doing harm to your country."

The journal of the Established Church reminds its non-conformist brother that the Puritan never did "turn anything but a hostile eye upon the innocent pleasures of life"; and his willingness to be his brother's keeper is something "that can lead to the most outrageous interferences with liberty." We are assured that—

"This the Puritans have never shrunk from, and it is this more than anything else that has caused their unpopularity. An act of Parliament is much more speedy and immediately effectual than the slow process of persuasion, and it is on acts of Parliament, to take one instance, that the Puritan depends to make men more sober. He wants to be his brother's warder, and if his brother doesn't see what is good for him, argument is waste of time.

"The world has had its experience of Puritanism, and will never go back to it. It likes the new non-conformist Puritanism no better than the old Puritanism of the seventeenth century. It is quite alive to the reaction which Puritanism always provokes, and it wants neither the thing nor the reaction. It knows quite well that if Puritanism has produced the Metropolitan Tabernacle on the one hand, it has also been the father of Ciro's on the other. The reprobation of extravagance and luxury that has been so marked a feature of public opinion at home in the last two years owes nothing to Puritanism. Often, indeed, it ostentatiously dissociates itself from it. But, if this is so, will Catholic asceticism be overwhelmed with the same fate? Sometimes it appears as if this may be the case. The old Tractarian severity has largely disappeared. No doubt it had its faults. It was inclined to stereotype rules, and to imagine that a disciplinary rule that was suited for one was suited for all, and to look askance on those who determined to go their own way. To take one instance, it was often assumed as a matter of course that a Catholic must give up smoking in Lent. But Tractarian asceticism was attractive because it was otherworldly, and because it never dreamed of employing any but spiritual methods of persuasion, and would have been horrified at any suggestion to enforce its rules on unconverted people. This is where it parts company entirely with Puritanism.

"Let us hope, then, that things will be different in the future, and that we shall again, as a nation, learn the need of asceticism. It rests on the Church to show what a true asceticism is. We do not want to hear sarcastic remarks about Protestant clergymen having to abstain on Fridays by order of the Food Controller, but we do need to remember that the Church has certain ascetic rules for her own members, of which the Friday abstinence is one, and one that ought not to be neglected without proper dispensation. And we may hope that a habit of self-denial once gained will not be easily forgotten. But these are rules for those within the Church; we must beware of the attempt to bind them on those who are without, for this is the pitfall into which Puritanism has ever fallen."

By the same token *The Church Times* objects to the use of moral as distinguished from physical force:

"One unhappy result of the war has been a great increase in censoriousness and a readiness to allot blame to others. For instance, the article we have already referred to speaks of those who are 'so incredibly callous as to keep up their spirits by theaters.' No doubt there are many who are abstaining on principle from theatergoing while the war lasts, but it does not follow that everybody will or ought to see things in the same light. It is most important that the spirits of the nation should be kept up at the present time, when the home population has such a tremendous part to play in the war, and those who object to theaters might remember that there are many who, if they are forbidden to keep up their spirits by theaters, are likely to keep them up by whisky, which is worse. And what should we think of the French *abbé* who only wanted a cup of coffee and a roll for his own breakfast if he blamed the non-conformist minister for his heavy meal of bacon and eggs? The rule for one can not be the rule for all.

"It is right, then, that the Church should make rules for her own children, and that the state should make rules for those practises of self-denial which are necessary to win the war. But it is not desirable that private persons and private bodies should attempt to force their own prescriptions on others, and seek to anathematize those who refuse to submit. If this is what the revival of Puritanism means, we do not like it. But if, on the other hand, we thought it meant the revival of personal self-discipline, unaccompanied by the desire to dictate to others, there is nothing to which we should give a warmer welcome."

The Following Appeal is reprinted from THE LITERARY DIGEST of January 20. Please Read the Page Opposite and see how generous have been the Responses to it, and how munificently the Belgian Children's Fund has grown. War's changing conditions have but made MORE IMPERATIVE BELGIUM'S NEED AND AMERICA'S DUTY. The Fund must keep growing.

In the Name of God the Father

Let Us Stop the Slow Starvation of One Million Belgian Children

After two years and a half beneath the upper and nether millstones of war, the Belgian people find themselves facing a new peril—the slow starvation of more than one million children.

The meager rations that have barely sufficed for adults have proved insufficient for growing children. There are 1,250,000 of these children who are directly dependent upon the food supplied by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. The ration which that Commission has been able to supply is less than that provided to British prisoners in Germany, less than that provided German prisoners in England, and *about two-thirds that supplied to poorhouses of England by the British Government.* It is enough to keep body and soul together in an adult. It is not enough to do even that for the growing children. It consists of "a hunk of bread and a bowl of broth each day," and it costs about six cents.

One Million Belgian Children Must Have an Extra Ration Each Day or They are Going to Die of Slow Starvation

This extra ration consists of a biscuit made with lard or fat and a cup of cocoa. *That is all;* but it is enough to arrest the degeneration of the growing child. *That is all;* but it is enough to check the ravages of tuberculosis, rickets, and other diseases that have begun to develop with appalling rapidity among the undernourished children. *That is all;* but it means the difference between life and death, between continued vitality and slow starvation. One biscuit a day! "A little more, and oh, how much it is!"

One Dollar a Month Will Supply This Extra Ration and Save a Child

The appeal comes to the United States to furnish that money and save these children. It comes from Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. It comes from the heads of churches. It comes from American physicians (Dr. Lucas, of the University of California, is one of them) who have made examinations of these children for the Commission. It is an appeal that comes from the most distrest nation on earth to the wealthiest nation the sun ever shone upon.

How In God's Name Can Such An Appeal Be Disregarded?

Think of it, you Americans who read this, you fathers and mothers of growing children! The Controller of the Currency, in Washington, a few days ago proclaimed the wealth of the United States as 220 billions of dollars. On the first day of this new year, one single industry—the railways—had $412,000,000 to be paid out as interest due that day on railway bonds. For two and one-half years (nearly) Belgium, formerly "the beehive of Europe," has been rescued from destruction at a cost of over $200,000,000, and the United States has contributed less than $9,000,000 of this sum. Yet the Commission for Relief in Belgium is composed almost entirely of Americans. It works under the American flag. That flag has protected its workers, protected the trucks that carried the provisions, protected the ships that brought them. All through the towns and villages of Belgium, the people in gratitude took bits of yarn and cotton and made small American flags, colored them with paints and dyes, pinned or sewed them to their ragged garments, and wore them proudly week after week. It is to America that their hearts have gone out. Yet while France and England have been between them providing $7,000,000 *a month* for the support of Belgium, the people of the United States have contributed less than $9,000,000 in more than *two years.* While scores of Americans have been devoting their whole time to the work of relief, without a dollar of recompense—some of them were capable of earning the highest salaries paid—winning for their country and their flag imperishable honor and gratitude, the support they have received from their own countrymen has been pitifully inadequate. For all the distrest people of Europe, Asia, and Africa, according to the Controller of the Currency, we have contributed, since the war began, less than one-twentieth of one per cent. of our aggregate income. That is to say, we have diverted one dollar out of $2,000 of income to the relief of such distress as the world has never before seen. And in this same time, provisions for the Belgians alone have been purchased from this country to the amount of over $100,000,000, according to the official documents of the Relief Commission.

Read These Letters from Children of Belgium in the Light of the Facts Just Presented

The following letters are printed by Edward Eyre Hunt, who was agent of the Commission in charge of the Province of Antwerp, in his recently published book, "War-Bread."

FROM A BOY OF NINE

Good People of America:—If I had a flying-machine I would fly to America to thank the brave people there. I haven't one, so I write a little letter and I tell you that I shall pray very much for you and never forget you. JOSEF SEGLERAS.

FROM A LITTLE GIRL OF TEN

I often saw mother weep when we came down-stairs in the morning because she could not give us the bread we asked for, because there was no flour. But you have dried her tears with the good flour which you have sent.

FROM A BOY OF EIGHT

Dear America:—I thank you because you sent great big boats over the great sea—eat-boats—rice, corn, bacon, stockings, clothing, and shoes. I know that you like the little Belgians, and I like you, too. ACHIEL MAES.

FROM A GRATEFUL LITTLE GIRL

Oh, dear Americans, I am still small. My words can not tell you very well how I want to thank you, but, dear Americans, you must feel my heart. I pray every day to the good God that He shall bless your lives and that He shall spare you from war, hunger, and all other horrors. Take, then, loving and noble gentlemen, with my deepest feelings the thanksgiving of my elder brothers and sisters. GERALDINA VAN DER VOORDT.

Letters like the above have come to the Commission not only by hundreds and by thousands, but by hundreds of thousands.

What Will "Brave America" Do to Merit This Gratitude of Belgian Children?

It is not generally understood that, even in times of peace, Belgium has to import 78 per cent. of her breadstuffs. Even in normal conditions she produces but 22 per cent. The harvest of 1914 was never reaped. The American commissioners all testify that those Belgians who have means have done and are doing their utmost in relief-work. It is "up to" America to save these million slowly starving children, if they are to be saved—to give Alfons, and Josef, and Geraldina, and Achiel, and the rest, a biscuit a day as a supplementary meal, in addition to the less than poorhouse rations they are now getting.

Twelve Dollars Will Give That Extra Meal to One Child for a Year

The Belgian Children's Fund appeals for contributions in $12 units. If you can't contribute that sum, get friends to help make it up. Few can refuse such an appeal.

All sums of $12 or more will be acknowledged in the columns of THE LITERARY DIGEST. Every cent of every dollar will go to the feeding of a Belgian child. Not a cent will be deducted anywhere along the line for postage or clerical help or transportation or administrative expenses. All the money will be applied to the purpose for which it is given, through the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

Let the response be quick and prompt and generous. THE LITERARY DIGEST will start the list by taking care of five hundred children for one year—$6,000. Remember, $12 will save a Belgian child from slow starvation. HELP TO RAISE ONE MILLION DOLLARS. How many children will YOU save from slow starvation during the year 1917? One thousand? One hundred? Ten? It is a time for Americans to show to the whole world the size of their hearts.

Make checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND, and make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

BELGIAN GIVERS REPEAT GIFTS AND SACRIFICES

THE CUMULATIVE HABIT OF GIVING is better than the accumulative habit of getting. At least we judge that many readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST think so, and are moved by the cumulative giving spirit. Repeated remittances by them to the Belgian Children's Fund, when they had made no pledge to remit again, prove this. A large number of card-slips are before us, as this is written, establishing the fact. They represent all parts of the country—private homes, private schools, public schools, preachers, teachers, scholars, manufacturers, bankers, lawyers, doctors—all classes and callings of men and women. And they illustrate beautifully how the act of giving perpetuates and intensifies the spirit of it, and makes the practise easy.

It is not the size of repeated gifts by any person that calls for special emphasis. Even tho the size be small, in some cases, it may measure a large giving spirit. And a $12 unit, several times repeated, spells out a liberal sum. Here is one such unit, which came on February 3 from San Francisco, followed March 12 by $100. Some large-hearted donors follow the first handsome remittance with another in good time. "A Philadelphia Mother," for instance, sent $120 on January 29, and on April 2 followed it with $240. A lady in Dayton, Ohio, remitted $120 on January 31, and on April 7 there came from her another check for $75.

In many instances, remittances have followed each other liberally from the same school, or Church, or community, through the same remitter, whose cumulative giving-spirit has revealed itself through continued efforts to obtain the cooperation of neighbors and friends, and some of the givers thus represented have doubtless repeated their gifts. "St. Mary's on the Hill," a Protestant Episcopal Church in Buffalo, made its first remittance on January 31, of $512.60, and followed it February 9 with $305.50, February 24 with $150, and April 3, with $119. The Holland (Mich.) High School sent in $30 February 5, and on March 23 supplemented this with $40.

Clubs and firms, imbued with the same spirit of cumulative giving, have repeated their remittances. From the Junior Mothers' Section of the Faculty Woman's Club of the University of Minnesota came on February 13 $55.25; on March 9 the same Section of the same Club sent in $125, and on March 29 this was followed by $51. A Pittsburg manufacturing company sent $600 as its first remittance and followed this with a second of $200.

The enterprising community of Bluefields, Nicaragua, remitted $500 on February 19, and has since followed it with two remittances of $250 each. From the students and teachers of Missoula County High School, Montana, came a first remittance of $45, supplemented since by $22.50 and $75.55. One man and his friends in Keokuk, Iowa, sent in $339.65, and from him and them have come since $35.85 and $29.50.

It seems invidious to specify these few and not name others, but again the limitations of space forbid.

THE NECESSITY FOR SACRIFICE, to help save Belgium's children underfed, does not lessen as the days go by. The rather does it grow, as hunger's need increases as the hungry multiply. In a cable to New York headquarters of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, announced April 12, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover said:

> "Allied Governments are all agreed that relief must continue even at cost of some ships. Now that we as a nation are in the war we must do all we can to secure American Governmental and private support, if for no other reason in order to relieve the terrible strain on Allied finance and to demonstrate American equality in the matter of sacrifice. I do not consider that taking the chairmanship of the National Food Committee interferes with my remaining Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, at least for the present. In fact, such a combination is distinctly desirable, since there is bound to be considerable overlapping, particularly as to supplies and shipping.
>
> "The present position of the Commission's shipping is that apart from the four ships that have been lost—all of which were fully insured—twelve ships have recently arrived at Rotterdam and nine are now *en route* to that port. In addition, five ships are loading in American ports and a further fourteen ships have left the other side on their way to American ports for loading."

"Equality in the matter of sacrifice," as Mr. Hoover phrases it, may not be attained, but varied examples of the sacrificing spirit are shown in THE LITERARY DIGEST'S mail every day. "I am a poor widow with two daughters," says one letter, received from Minnesota. "I have been trying all winter (after my French orphan was paid for) to save money for my taxes and for Belgium. I have decided to send the savings to Belgium and let the taxes go!" And she encloses $100.00. Sending her April "contribution to the extra-biscuit fund," a lady in California tells how small is her income, "taxed and pledged to the limit," and says: "I am going without any butter on my bread to do it, and if it ever seems dry I remember the hungry child it's going to help feed."

> A schoolgirl out on the Pacific Coast says: "I am going to tell my school-teacher and playmates about the Belgian Children," after saying, "I am going to send a dollar each month, and maybe a little more." Another California girl confesses and pledges thus: "I am ashamed of myself and my new spring clothes. But I am sending you my hat, anyway, for the babies," and she remits $10.00, adding—"Perhaps I shall have a little more to send next month."
>
> "I really thought I needed all the money I could get together," writes a DIGEST reader in Logan, O., "but surely there are others who need it worse. We at least have enough to eat and to wear, and if this mite ($12.00) will help some poor little fellow to maintain life on a more vigorous basis it is his right to have it."

Writing from Buffalo, for himself and his wife, and sending a thank-offering for restored health, one donor says:

> "If our twelve dollars can keep the breath of life in the body of some forlorn child in Belgium, and a little of the sunshine of hope in his heart, and show him that two Americans love him better than money, we will be glad."

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from April 11 to April 17 inclusive.

$5,199.48—This very large contribution from the Faculty and Student Body of the University of Illinois (Urbana, Ill.) is the initial remittance of subscriptions aggregating about $9,000 resulting from the wonderful campaign conducted by the student paper, "The Daily Illini," to care for the Belgian children of Muysen and adjoining communes.

$1,880.40—The People of Warren, Pa.

$530.00—Community Bazaar and Subscription List, Milford, Del.

$354.00—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Austin, Cleveland, O.

$325.00—Employees of the Publishers Printing Co., N. Y. City.

$300.00—E. A. Ware, Chicago, Ill. (Second Contribution).

$300.00—Nancy, Constance and Mabel Overton, Washington, D. C.

$278.00—People of Daytona, Fla., through the efforts of Mr. Henry C. Rowe and the Daytona "Morning Journal."

$274.00—People of the City of Larimore, N. Dak.

$250.00—R. Fransen, Bluefields, Nicaragua (Third Contribution).

$250.00—Lucy J. Lewis, Erie, Pa.

$200.00—Messrs. McKenna Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. (Second Contribution).

$140.00—Presbyterian Church, Missoula, Mont.

$125.00—Anonymous, Philadelphia, Pa.

$115.77—Brethren in Christ Church, Abilene, Kan.

$100.00 Each—Citizens of Conway, S. C., Elvia Scoville, Herbert Scoville, Jr., Anonymous.

$96.00—"A Friend," Pontiac, Mich.

$92.00—Gaston Avenue Baptist Church, Dallas, Tex.

$89.50—Citizens of Walnut Creek, Cal., and Vicinity, through the Woman's Club.

$83.72—Rumford Falls Trust Co., Rumford Falls, Me.

$84.50—First Reformed Church and School Children of Forest Grove School, Jamestown, Mich.

$84.30—Faculty and Students of Columbia Institute, Columbia, Tenn.

$84.00—Congregational Sunday School, Westfield, N. J.

$75.00—Mrs. Edmond Weil.

$67.51—Christian Sunday School, York, Neb.

$60.00 Each—Central Christian Church, Warren, O., First Presbyterian Church, Clarion, Pa., C. L. Hutcheson.

$57.00—Frederic W. Taylor.

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Contributions of less than $12.00 each—$1,106.76.

Reported this week—$17,684.19.

Previously reported—$450,285.18.

Total—$467,969.37.

Some Men Are Lucky.—Wife (at breakfast)—"Oh, John, I'll bet I know whom you gave your seat to coming home in the car last night."

Hub (who had been out having a quiet little game)—"Nonsense, my dear! How could you ever guess? How do you know I gave up my seat to any one?"

Wife—"Yes, you did. You dear, kind old boy, you let a poor old Irishman have it, for I distinctly heard you say in your sleep, 'Oh, that's all right. I'll stand pat.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

She Was All Right.—There lives in Providence a very matter-of-fact man whose wife is, and always has been, a bit sentimental and fond of trying to draw from husband those little endearments he has ever failed to furnish.

"I suppose," said she, on one occasion, "if you should meet some pretty girl you would cease to care for me."

"What nonsense you talk," said husband. "What do I care for youth or beauty? You suit me all right."—*New York Times.*

WARNING!

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A FOOD
"ECONOMY"
"THERE'S A REASON"

CURRENT POETRY

EDNA DEAN PROCTOR'S first book was published in 1867. She is now eighty-six. Yet no American poet has more of the energy usually associated with youth. Her new book, "The Glory of Toil" (Houghton Mifflin Company), glows on every page with the white fire of true poetic enthusiasm. Miss Proctor's mastery of vigorous language is appropriate to her zealous and optimistic spirit; her poems are the sincere expression of noble emotion. Here is the title-poem, a ringing pæan of labor.

THE GLORY OF TOIL

By Edna Dean Proctor

Whether they delve in the buried coal, or plow the upland soil,
Or man the seas, or measure the suns, hail to the men who toil!
It was stress and strain, in wood and cave, while the primal ages ran,
That broadened the brow, and built the brain, and made of a brute a man;
And better the lot of the sunless mine, the fisher's perilous sea,
Than the slothful ease of him who sleeps in the shade of his bread-fruit tree;
For sloth is death and stress is life in all God's realms that are,
And the joy of the limitless heavens is the whirl of star with star!
Still reigns the ancient order—to sow, and reap, and spin;
But oh, the spur of the doing! and oh, the goals to win,
Where each, from the least to the greatest, must bravely bear his part—
Make straight the furrows, or shape the laws, or dare the crowded mart!
And he who lays firm the foundations, tho strong right arm may tire,
Is worthy as he who curves the arch and dreams the airy spire;
For both have reared the minster that shrines the sacred fire.

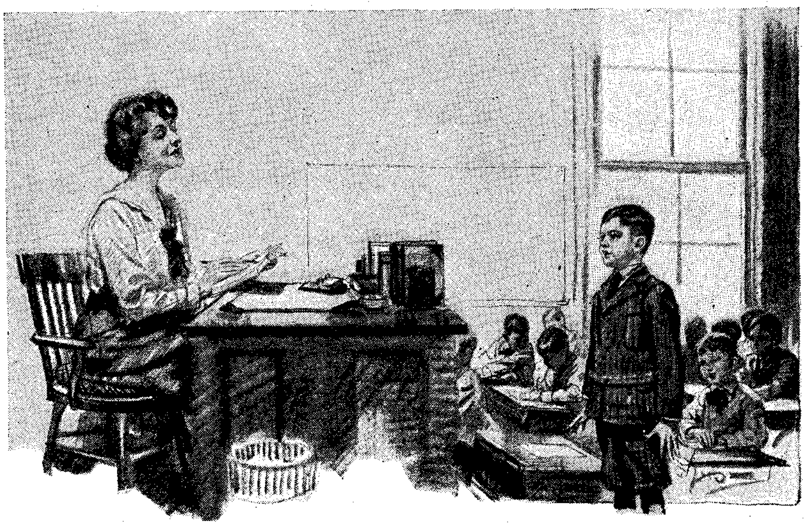
Floods down the fairest valleys; fields droop in the August blaze;
Yet rain and sun are God's angels that give us the harvest days,
And toil is the world's salvation, tho stern may be its ways:
Far from the lair it has led us—far from the gloom of the cave—
'Till lo, we are lords of Nature instead of her crouching slave!
And slowly it brings us nearer to the ultimate soul of things:
We are weighing the atoms, and wedding the seas, and cleaving the air with wings;
And draining the tropic marshes where death had lain in wait,
And piercing the polar solitudes, for all their icy state;
And luring the subtle electric flame to set us free from the clod—
O toiling Brothers, the earth around, we are working together with God!
With God, the infinite Toiler, who dwells with His humblest ones,
And tints the dawn and the lily, and flies with the flying suns,
And forever, through love and service, tho days may be drear and dim,
Is guiding the whole creation up from the depths to Him!

This poem might be called Miss Proctor's creed. It is stately and sonorous in phrasing, and its message is not sentimental optimism but wholesome and firm faith.

THE KINGDOM OF GOD

By Edna Dean Proctor

Through storm and sun the age draws on
When Heaven and earth shall meet,
For the Lord has said that glorious
He will make the place of His feet;



WHEN the teacher asked Johnny to spell "shampoo", he roguishly replied, "P-a-c-k-e-r".

Just for a second, teacher didn't understand. Then she saw the point—she uses Packer's Tar Soap regularly, herself, and forthwith conceived a strong respect for Johnny's sensible mother.

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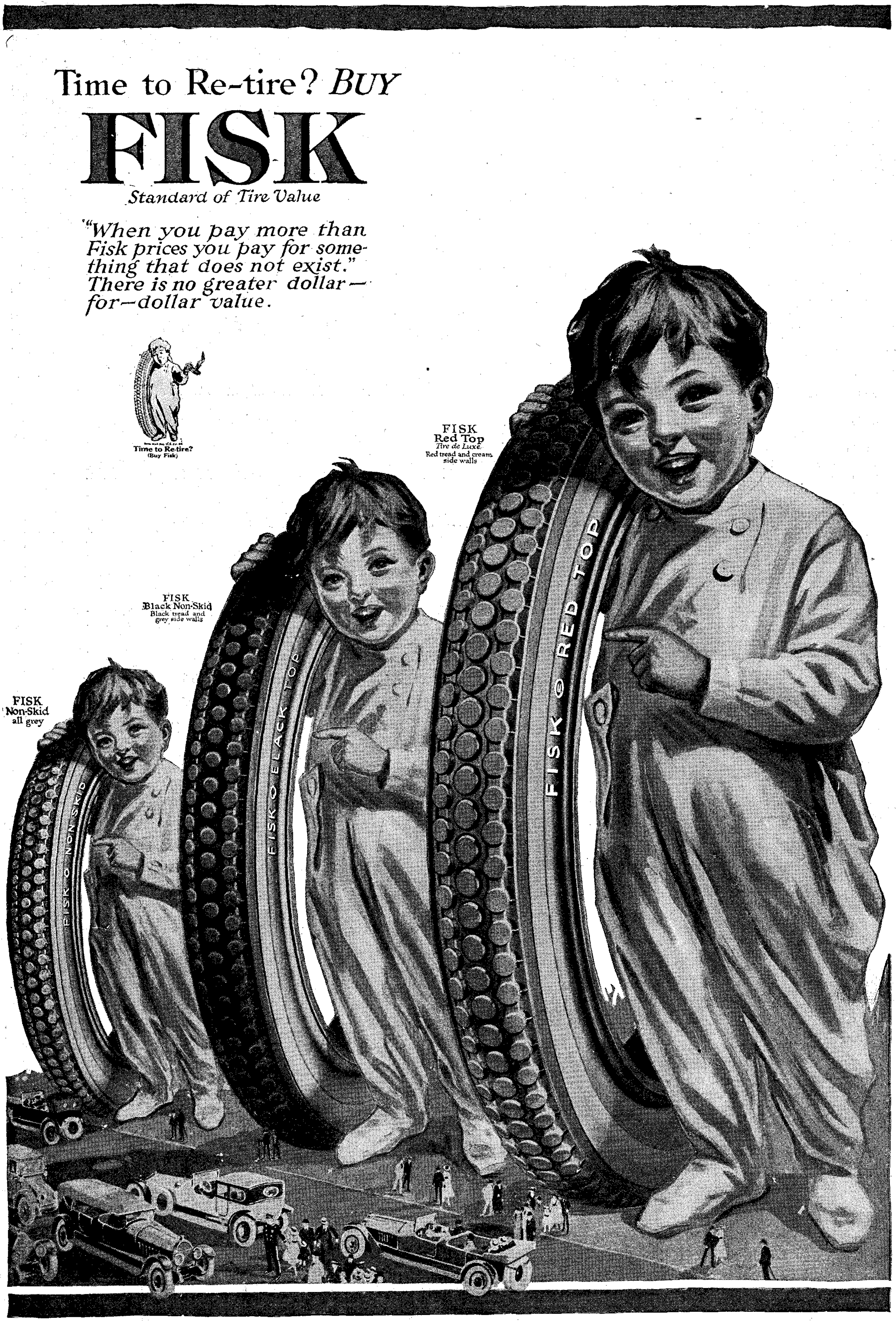

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Black tread and grey side walls
FISK
Non-Skid
all grey
FISK NON-SKID
FISK BLACK TOP
FISK RED TOP

And the grass may die on the summer hills,
The flower fade by the river,
But our God is the same through endless years,
And his word shall stand forever.

And they shall meet in love that knows
Nor race nor creed nor clime,
For the world shall be one brotherhood
In that celestial time;
And happiness shall be in the air,
And righteousness the sod,
And earth go singing on her way
About the throne of God!

"What of the night?" O Watchman set
To mark dawn's earliest ray:
"The wind blows fair from the morning star,
Fair from the gates of day;
And over sorrow and sighing shines
The Dream of Galilee—
The Kingdom of God that shall fill the earth
As the waters fill the sea."

And here is a stirring drama, the more effective because of the poet's restraint and economy of phrase. The climax is highly impressive.

A WOMAN OF PARIS

(*September, 1914*)

BY EDNA DEAN PROCTOR

Retreating toward the Marne, his regiment
Would pass at morn a neighboring suburb through;
And thither walked his glad young wife, intent
To see her soldier, strong and brave and true;
And in her arms, or pattering with light feet
Beside her steps, she held her baby boy—
O the proud moment when his eyes should greet
Their little Victor brimming o'er with joy!

. . . .

Upon the curb she stood as past they filed,
When something barred the way and, unawares,
The march a moment stayed; then wife and child
Saw, in the line, the father's friend, and theirs—
Christophe, the corporal, who quickly spied
The eager wife he knew as girl and bride,
And, springing from the ranks, he seized her arm:
"*Courage, courage, Madame! Your husband fell*
Yesterday, by my side, at Maux." . . .
Ah, well . . .
Ah, well . . . her eyelids closed, her heart stood still . . .
What joy henceforth can wile, what grief can harm! . . .
Then swift above her head, with deathless will,
She raised her boy, presenting him, and cried
For all her anguish, "*Vive la France!*"
A thrill
Ran through the throng, and with the line's advance
Cheers filled the morning sky for her and France
As if no soldier in his place had died!
For France, secure, invincible, immortal,
While women such as she are at its portal!

The rhythm of this poem from "The Little Golden Fountain" (Stewart & Kidd Co.) is delightfully simple, and its color and music are most appealing. But "bush" does not rime with "thrush."

IN APRIL

BY MARY MACMILLAN

Lilac-bushes with their tops abloom,
Robins in the clean-cut grass,
Redbuds, redbirds,
Breezes bearing fragrance as they pass.

Blue above, below a river of blue,
So far away and yet so near, so dear,
Little leaves, gray leaves,
Like blossoms on the poplar-trees appear.

Never grass so green in all the world,
There a blue jay, yes, and there a thrush.
Dandelions, violets,
April's breath on every hawthorn-bush.

Can you breathe and still not feel the spell?
Can you listen and not hear the call?
Blossom-scent, bird-song!
Well, I don't believe you then, at all!

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The soundness of this belief is proved by the accurate records of two scientific instruments which, together, tell all there is to be told about the relative excellence of truck tires.

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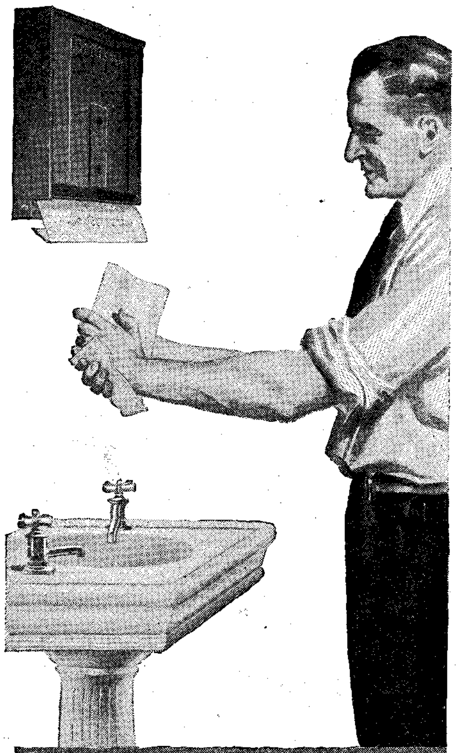

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Sweetheart, God finished up the earth,
  I think, in April, called it very good,
Heaven blest, heaven sent,
  Yield, you must, to springtime's rapture mood.

From *The Commercial Appeal* (Memphis, Tenn.) we take this strong and timely poem. It is the work of the late Walter Malone, of Memphis, a poet known widely by his always popular "Opportunity." "In Praise of Righteous War" was written a few weeks before Judge Malone's death and did not appear in print in this country before its recent publication in *The Commercial Appeal.*

IN PRAISE OF RIGHTEOUS WAR

By Walter Malone

I am coming not in a weakling's verse, with a
  milksop's feeble whine,
With uplifted hand and with soft-voiced drawl,
  aghast at the battle-line;
But I come to praise the fight that is fought for
  the sake of Truth and Right,
The fight that is fought for God and for Home,
  that will mate the Right with Might.

Yes, patience is good, and humility, too, and so
  is the pipe of peace;
But the time will come when forbearance ends,
  and your sugary smiles must cease;
Then either your hand must grip at your gun and
  brighten the sword from its rust,
Or your slavish neck must bend to the yoke, and
  your mouth must chew the dust.

You must fight for the fire that toasts your feet,
  for the roof that shelters your head,
For the herd that yields you its milk or meat,
  for the field that gives you bread;
You must fight for bed, you must fight for board,
  for the woman you love the best.
And, Oh, you must fight with a tenfold will for the
  baby at her breast.

When a mad dog comes down your village street,
  with the green foam in his jaws,
Do you greet him with Bibles and hymn-books,
  and lovingly bid him pause?
When a rattlesnake rises amidst your path, alert
  with its fiery sting,
Do you pet him, and pat him, and wish him well,
  and a song of welcome sing?

When a big-armed bully among the Powers says
  the folk of a little land
Must sprawl in the dirt and confess to a crime
  that never besmirched their land,
Do you blame that people that rises up a pigmy
  ready to fight,
A David aroused, with only a sling, defying
  Goliath's might?

When a vain war-lord with a swollen head,
  inflamed with a brute desire,
Through a little State that was lapped in peace
  comes tramping with blood and fire
Despoiling the fields and looting the towns—do
  you blame that blameless state
For rousing in Godlike righteous wrath and
  hitting with righteous hate?

And war is the great Arouser; it silences whimpering
  tongues;
It toughens the muscles, it hardens the fist, and
  brings fresh air to the lungs;
Tho it comes with torch and it strikes with steel,
  and shortens life's petty span,
That life it exalts to heroic heights, so a man is
  twice a man.

Yes, patience is good, and so is peace; but he is
  not worthy of good
Who will not rush forth when the spoiler comes to
  defend it with his blood;
When that spoiler comes with his bandit crew to
  shatter with shot and shell,
Let the good man rise, with a fervent prayer, and
  give him hell for hell!

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

> *In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in* The Literary Digest. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addressed to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

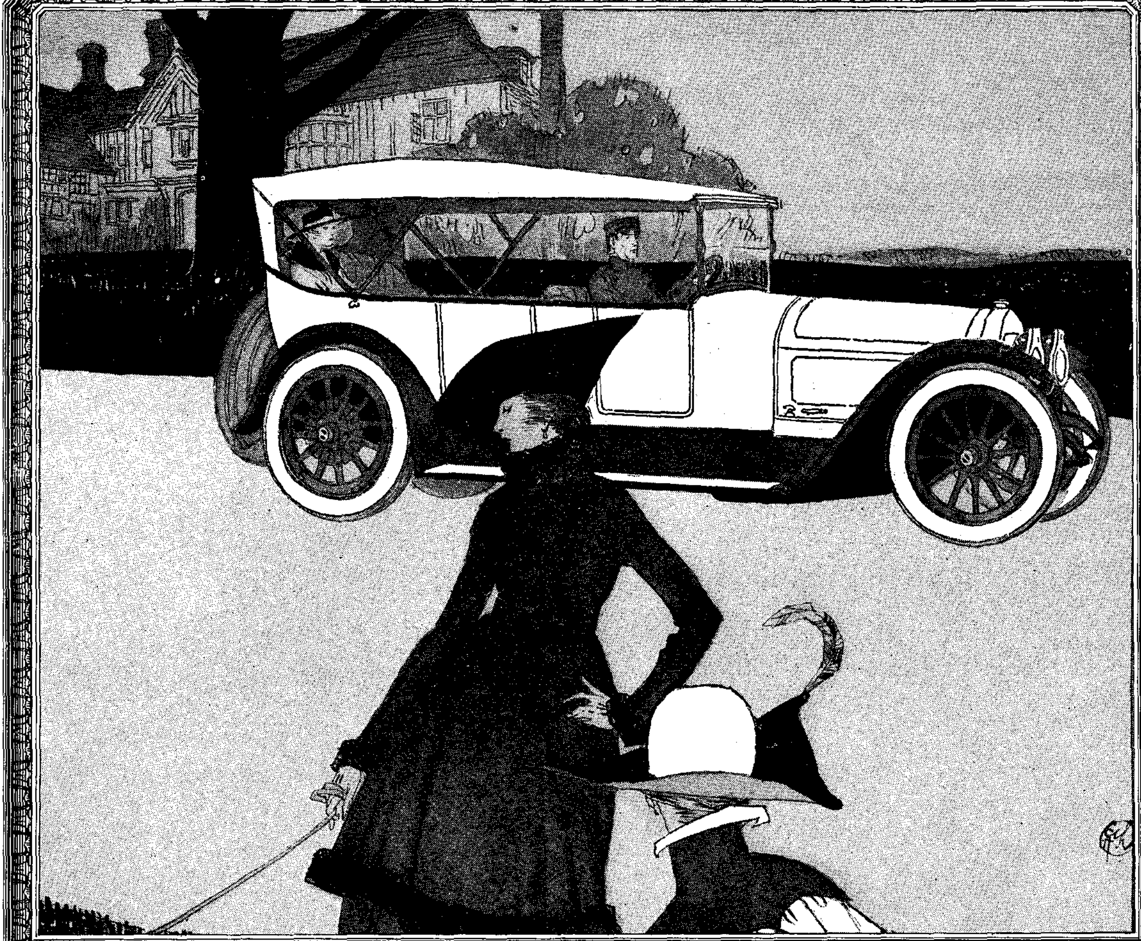
THE PRESENT WAR AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Hazen, Charles Downer. The French Revolution and Napoleon. With Maps. Octavo, pp. iv-385. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50. Postage 14 cents.

The rewriting of the most dramatic chapter of modern history was suggested to Professor Hazen by the striking resemblances which he found between certain phases of the French Revolution and the present world-war. Dissenting from the maxim that "history repeats itself," he suggests the interesting counter-maxim that it is rather "the problems of history" which repeat themselves. One of these problems, he maintains, relates to the conception of the maintenance of a certain balance of power as being essential to European freedom. More than once this balance of power has been threatened, and each time "Europe has purchased immunity from servitude by giving freely its life-blood that life might remain and be worth living." The author observes in his preface that for us, "caught as we are in the current of a world-war," there is much instruction to be derived from the study of the similar crises which occurred a century ago.

To arrive at any valid understanding of the unprecedented events now taking place in the world, Professor Hazen insists, it is essential to know the history of the French Revolution, "a movement which inaugurated a new era, not only for France but for the world." The years from 1789 to 1815, he says, effected "one of the greatest and most difficult transitions of which history bears record." To gain any real conception, however, of the significance and far-reaching consequences of the social and political upheaval which took place in France one hundred years ago, it is necessary to ascend still further the stream of history. Parliamentary representation, the corner-stone of popular freedom, had its roots, as the author points out, not in France, but in England. To England must be ascribed no small portion of the heritage of political freedom which has descended to the peoples of to-day. Early in the eighteenth century, declares the author, England was "a commercial and colonial empire of the first importance." That century, "a most momentous one in English history," witnessed, we are told, events of far-reaching and permanent importance to the world. It was an epoch that was made memorable "by three great series of events which in important respects transformed England's national life and her international relations, giving them the character and tendency which have been theirs ever since."

"Then their streams of tendency or lines of evolution out of which the modern power of Britain has emerged were: the *acquisition of the most valuable parts of* her colonial empire, Canada and India; the establishment of the parliamentary system of government of the nation by its representatives, not by its royal house, the undoubted supremacy of parliament over the Crown, and the beginnings of



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what is called the Industrial Revolution, that is, of the modern factory system of production on a vast scale which, during the course of the nineteenth century, made England easily the chief industrial nation of the world."

The chapter, some fifty pages long, entitled "The Old Régime in Europe," presents an interesting, timely survey of the eighteenth century, then in the throes that were to result in the birth of liberty for the peoples. We get from this long chapter the impression that the eighteenth century deserves to stand out in history in letters of light, marking, as it does, the epoch when human liberty passed from the shadowy region of the ideal into the actual facts of life. The excess of light which the Revolution cast over France blinded historians for a long time to the full meaning of the central event in modern history. The impression that first held ground was that the cataclysm of 1789 was something isolated. But now it is well known to have been merely the explosion of widespread subterranean fires. Admiration of Voltaire, Raynal, and Rousseau as pontiffs of the Revolution is pitched in the familiar strident key, but a writer so advanced as Renan has rated them rather low, especially the first.

FREQUENTLY MISPRONOUNCED WORDS

Vizetelly, Frank H. (Litt.D., LL.D.). A Desk-Book of Twenty-five Thousand Words Frequently Mispronounced. Cloth; pp. 942. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.60 net. Postage, 12 cents.

Here is a work for which there should be large use, both by the cultured and the unlettered, for it settles, so far as it ever can be settled, the difficult question of English pronunciation, citing an imposing array of authorities for every form given. It covers a very wide field, for it not only gives the pronunciation of the more difficult English words, of many foreign terms, of Bible and geographical names, and of personal and proper names of all kinds current in literature, science, and the arts, but it includes all the more familiar English words that are likely to prove stumbling-blocks to the non-English-speaking settler in, or visitor to, our country, this last being a unique feature. Not only are the pronunciations recorded, but each term needing explanation is concisely defined and, wherever necessary, orthoepic and historic notes, or quotations illustrating usage, are appended. In each case the individual preferences of all the principal dictionaries of the English language are recorded, from Bullokar's "English Expositour, or Compleat Dictionary," issued in 1616, to "Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary," published in 1915. National peculiarities are indicated and explained.

Containing as it does the recommendations of the leading lexicographers of three centuries, the volume presents what must be the most complete consensus of English pronunciation ever compiled. The author has earned the gratitude of all who speak or attempt to speak the Anglo-Saxon tongue by laborious researches into the mysteries of our frequently illogical pronunciation. In an entertaining preface the doctor pays respects in truly Shavian style to the self-satisfied class, both here and abroad, who know "that the pronunciation they have is the best which exists," to the actor who takes liberties with the language, to the university prig who sets his authority above that of his *alma mater*, to the provincial person who drawls or slurs his vowels and misplaces his aspirates, to the "down-Easter" and the far-Westerner, to the London swell and the Australian bushranger, every one of whom is far from speaking the language in its purity. He discusses the more common Americanisms and Briticisms, and the causes underlying the present prevalence of slovenly speech, and points out that carelessness is as much responsible for this lamentable state of affairs as ignorance.

A careful study of his work should do much toward the standardizing of modern English pronunciation. To those who consider themselves so certain of their pronunciation as not to require the services of this volume, a test-list of English words propounded by the late Dr. A. J. Ellis, cited by Dr. Vizetelly in his preface, may bring confusion and humility. The words are: *actinism*, *archimandrite*, *batman*, *beaufin*, *bourgeois*, *brevier*, *buoy*, *demy*, *fugleman*, *fusil*, *oboe*, *rowlock*, *tassel*, *vase*, and *velleity*. Those unlearned persons, and their name is legion, who are unable to qualify on a number of these words, may take comfort in the author's dictum, backed by no less an orthoepist than Prof. Thomas R. Lounsbury, to the effect that there is no final authority for English pronunciations, with our present orthography, not even the concurrent voices of all the lexicographers speaking as one. A good feature of the work is the placing of one pronunciation-key at the top of each page and of the alternative key on the bottom, thus reducing considerably the possibility of making errors in consulting them.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Tatlock, Jessie M. Greek and Roman Mythology. 8vo, pp. xxviii-372. New York: The Century Company. $1.50. Postage, 14 cents.

Only when the attention is specifically directed to it does one realize how necessary a knowledge of Greek and Roman mythology is to an understanding of much in literature and art. To appreciate this fully one should note the number of references to it in, say, a single book of "Paradise Lost," or even in one of Shakespeare's plays. The book before us is intended to be a text-book, and the stories are told with art and literature in mind. Not to crowd unduly the student's memory and that it may focus on the important things, the minor characters are omitted so far as they are unessential to the student's culture, while reiteration and repeated cross-reference impress on the memory the prominent personages and their alleged exploits. The contents are apportioned to (I) Gods and (II) Heroes. First come the tales about the Olympian gods, then those which concern deities of the sea, the earth, and the dead. The heroes are for the most part treated on the basis of geography—Argos, (then Heracles!), the heroes of Crete, Sparta, Corinth, etc. Finally come the tales of the Argonauts, the Trojan War, Odysseus, Agamemnon, and Rome. Appendices give the pronunciation of names and a list of poems and dramas based on the myths. Ninety-nine illustrations add to the value. Judicious comment and explanation are woven into the stories, so that an intelligent comprehension is made easily possible. The publishers have used calendered paper throughout and provided a neat and substantial binding. The volume is valuable alike for classes and as a

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The sprinkler-head near the ceiling drenched a fire. The extent of the damage was a few charred boxes.

The great destruction at Black Tom Pier

The world's record for *small* fire-loss

DOUBTLESS every business man knows of the burning of Black Tom Pier in Jersey City last July. It holds the world's record for a *single* large fire-loss.

The world's record for *small* fire-loss is not known to more than half a hundred business men, although this latter record is far more important to the average man.

The small-fire-loss record was made at Anderson, S. C., in the Anderson Cotton Mills.

In these big cotton-mills 118 fires started out to destroy everything in sight and each and every one of them ended by merely destroying itself.

One hundred and three of these fires did no more harm than 103 bonfires out in a vacant lot, yet they started amidst the most inflammable property imaginable, worth tens of thousands of dollars. Many of them died with no one present. Imagine such a thing in your building.

The other fifteen fires averaged $40 loss.

Why and how was it these 118 fires did only $594.80 damage?

Because along the ceilings of those mills is a system of pipes. At intervals on those pipes stand the little Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler-heads, like silent sentries always on duty. Once let a flame appear below, sending its inevitable column of heat to the ceiling, and the nearest sprinkler-head suddenly snaps and down comes a deluge of spray over a space ten feet square, while a big alarm-bell starts clanging in the distance.

A real disastrous fire is all but impossible. The ringing of the fire-alarm is not a terrifying herald of disaster, but merely an incident in the day's work.

The world's record for small fire-loss

Year	Fires	Loss	Year	Fires	Loss	Year	Fires	Loss
1902	12	None	1910	1	$ 30.00	1912	5.	None
1903	13	None	"	6	None	1913	1	$100.00
1904	16	None	1911	1	Slight	"	5	None
1905	19	None	"	5	None	1914	2	$ 10.00
1906	2	$144.00	1912	1	$ 15.00	"	1	20.00
1906	5.	None	"	1	70.80	"	1	15.00
1907	0		"	1	10.00	"	2	20.00
1908	6	None	"	1	135.00	"	2	None
1909	6	None	"	1	25.00	1915	2	None
							118	$594.80

Average loss per fire over 13 years, $5.04

About 20,000 reported fires have been caught by Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler Systems. On an average once every two hours somewhere in the United States, one of these unescapable mechanical Pinkertons discovers a blaze and sends down a drenching blanket of spray upon it.

Now, that speaks well for the Grinnell System; but, you ask, what does it cost them to have such fire-protection?

Almost without exception such fire-protection has *earned* money, because insurance premiums are reduced immediately from 40% to 90% when the Grinnells are installed.

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The Grinnell is the oldest sprinkler system on the market and is recognized as the best. It protects more property than all others put together.

Some business men fear that the installation of the sprinklers will mean interruption to business, but such is not the case. The Grinnell is factory-assembled and comes to your plant in condition to be installed without disturbance of your regular business.

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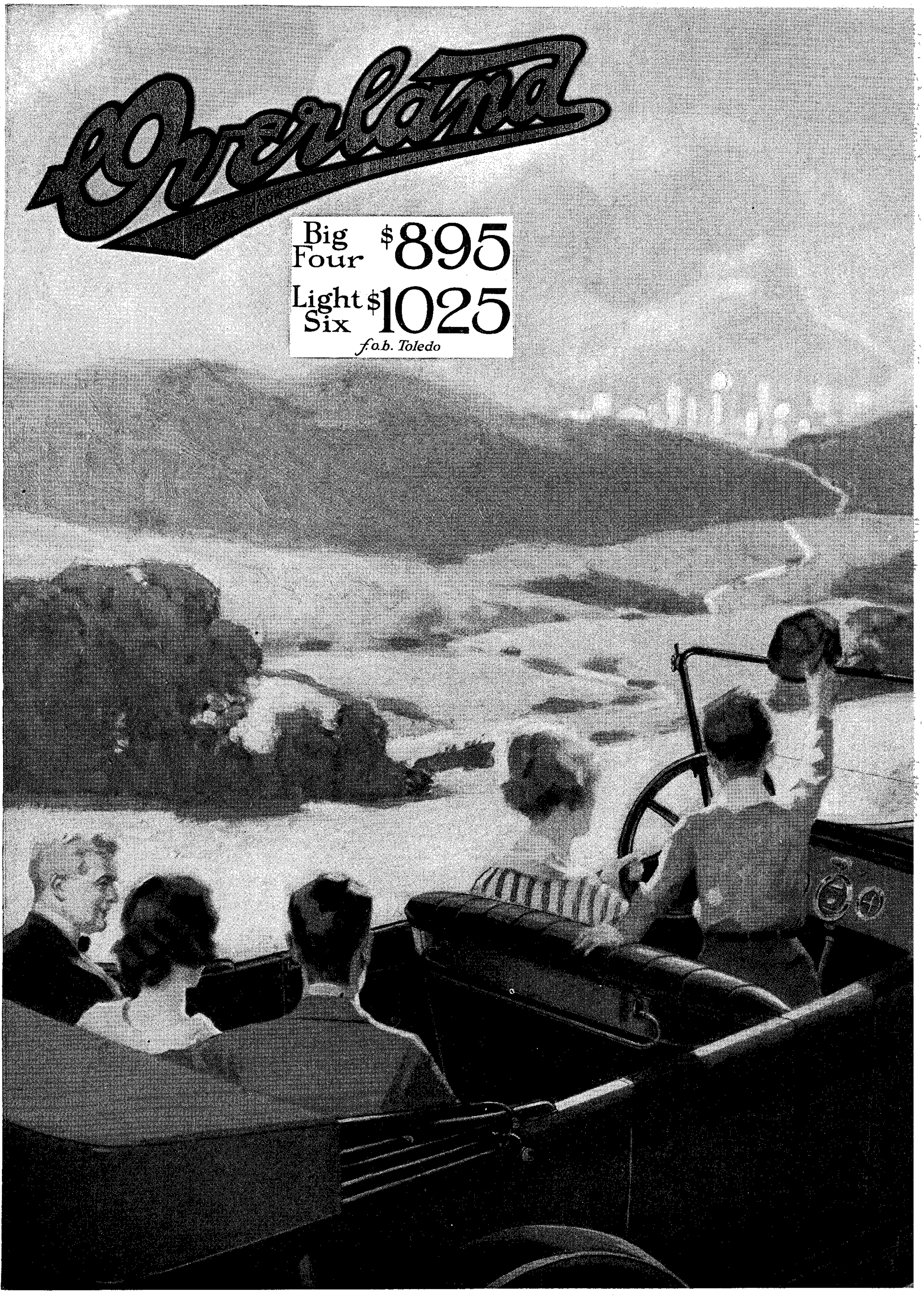
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Light Six $1025
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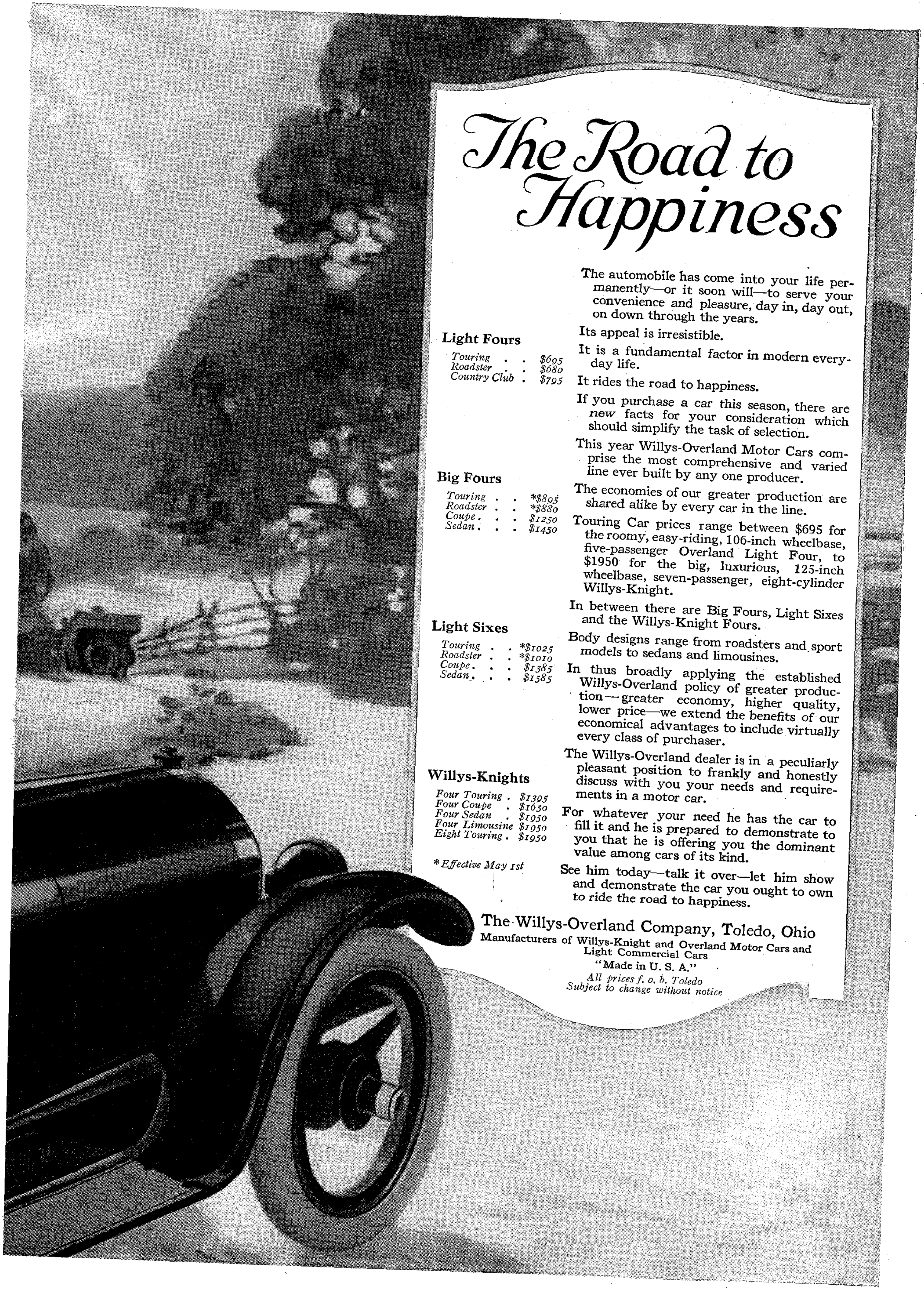

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Roadster	*$680*
Country Club	*$795*

Big Fours

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Roadster	**$880*
Coupe	*$1250*
Sedan	*$1450*

Light Sixes

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Roadster	**$1010*
Coupe	*$1385*
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The economies of our greater production are shared alike by every car in the line.

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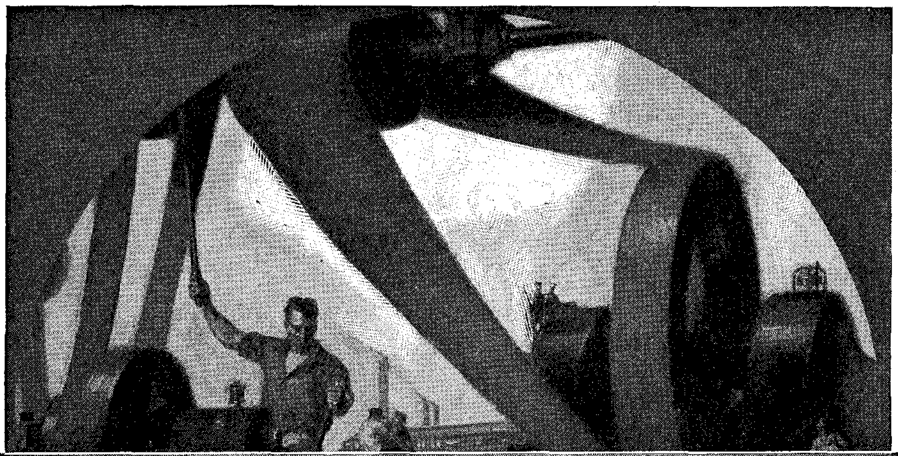

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reference-book in the home for those who have no dictionary of mythology.

Bradford, Gamaliel. Portraits of Women. Illustrated. Pp. 202. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50. Postage, 18 cents.

The author would have preferred for this book the title "Psychographs," but considers it too startling and so compromised on a conventional name. He presents nine women, none modern, convinced that "their value must be more in suggestion and stimulation than in any reliable or final presentment of character." Mr. Bradford's "Union Portraits" and "Confederate Portraits" have prepared him for these historical likenesses of famous women of wit and letters. The sketches are brief, concise, and entertaining. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu he characterizes as "not a winning figure, but a solid one, who, with many oddities, makes life seem respectable, if not bewitching." Lady Holland was "an extraordinarily interesting character," who claimed that she had "done as much good and as little harm as she could during her existence." Of Jane Austen, the writer says that "no one illustrates better than she the odd paradox that it is possible to love *mankind* as a whole while *finding* most individual specimens unattractive and contemptible." Madame Pepys is reflected in her husband's writing as "possessing a woman's weakness and also a woman's charm." Madame de Sévigné was "one of the sanest women that has left the record of their souls for the careful study of posterity." Madame de Choiseul was "a simple, loyal, heroic figure, memorable for highest charm, backed by strongest character." Mlle. de Guérin "might have been happier as wife and mother, but would not have left an elaborate analysis of an exquisite soul."

Hale, Louise Closser. We Discover the Old Dominion. Drawings by Walter Hale. Pp. 374. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50. Postage, 12 cents.

To one not familiar with the books of adventurous travel and discovery that this charming writer has given in description of trips of observation, beautifully illustrated by her husband's drawings, a delight is in store. Mrs. Hale's charm lies in her personality, her bubbling sense of humor, her appreciation of human foibles, and her wonderful facility of expression. Not that she lacks good material; on the contrary, historical facts and actual places and conditions are the foundation of her writings; but her perspicacity, her scintillating wit, her spirit of youth, and her appreciation of the clever balance of the serious and amusing make her descriptions delightful and hold her reader in pleasurable enjoyment. This book is a description of a trip which Mr. and Mrs. Hale took in an automobile with "Toby," the dog, visiting historical scenes made memorable and famous in our Civil War and the heroes of those days, familiar to all. With the historical facts we get a running fire of comments which are, in turn, brilliant, pertinent, and amusing.

Sears, Clara Endicott. Gleanings from Old Shaker Journals. Pp. 298. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25. Postage, 10 cents.

Reading this book carefully will give one a clear idea of the historical facts about the origin of the sect known as "Shakers." It relates all the steps that have led to present conditions in which Shakers are esteemed as peaceful and reserved citizens.

Originating from a sect of fanatic "Camisards" in France as far back as 1685, and augmented by converts from the Society of Friends, or Quakers, they became known as Shakers or "Shaking Quakers," from their peculiar shaking exercises. With quotations from various journals, we are made familiar with the numerous elders and elderesses, especially "Mother Ann," who, for years, bore the brunt of the terrible persecutions which followed the sect wherever it went. Their early history is characterized by ecstatic fanaticism, emotional ravings, fantastic actions, and hysterical manifestations, but gradually that all disappeared; they became reserved, and completely severed themselves from the world except in their industries, for their herb-raising and selling, their palm-leaf industry, and canning have become their serious life-work. The book is full of enlightening facts and describes with sympathetic tolerance their exaggerated and incomprehensible symbolic customs which were a vital part of their meetings.

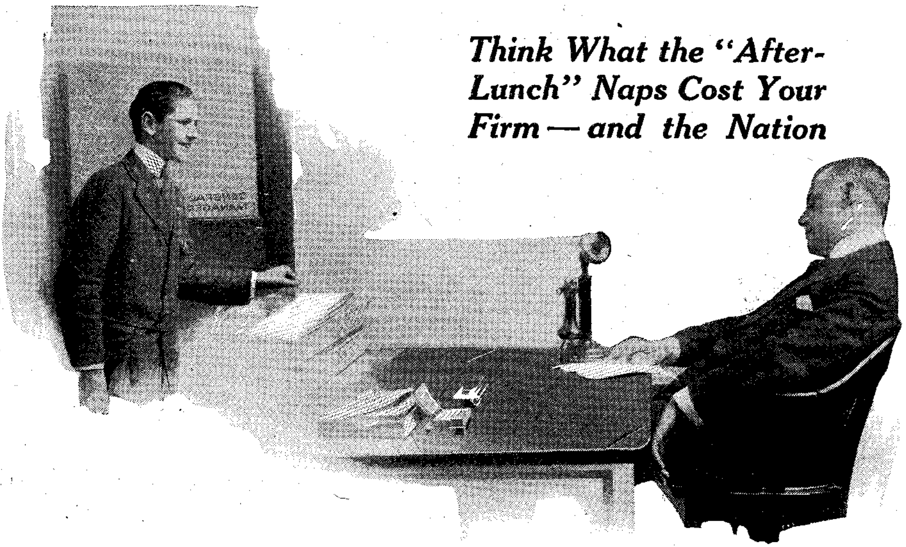
Palmer, Frederick. My Second Year of the War. Pp. 404. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1917. $1.50 net. Postage, 12 cents.

"I knew that I had felt the epic touch of great events." With this sentence Mr. Palmer closes this his second volume about the great war. Every reader of it will concede the truth of his statement. As the only accredited American correspondent, he had freedom of the field in the battles of the Somme; he saw the great events which marked those battle-fields; he did feel their epic emphasis. He lived the life the Allied armies live; he beheld the death their smitten thousands die; he has written out the varying aspects of their 1916 campaign with the vivid color and the heroic movement his trained eyes could see and his keen sympathy appreciate. His descriptions are so terse, in language so fit, that you accept them as literally true. From them you get a quickened sense of what war has meant upon those French fields, of what it has done to those French villages, of the spirit which has dominated those Allied soldiers pushing their long offensive against the invading host. An occasional single sentence may paint a broad picture—as this: "Sometimes a squadron of cavalry, British or Indian, survivors of the ardent past, intruded in a mechanical world of motor-trucks and tractors drawing guns." His story of "A Great Night Attack," that of July 13-14 (largely a matter of Trones Wood), says "the thing was majestic, diabolical, beautiful, absurd—anything you wished to call it. Look away from the near-by guns where the faces of the gunners were illumined and you could not conceive of the scene as being of human origin"; and his details of it confirm this elastic generalization.

Campbell, R. J. (D.D.). A Spiritual Pilgrimage. 8vo, x-300 pp. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2 net. Postage, 14 cents.

Dr. Campbell is well known to American audiences and ministers as author, lecturer, and preacher. After a boyhood spent with grandparents in Ulster, he was transplanted to England, sent to an Anglican school, by force of circumstances entering the Anglican communion. He went to Oxford, but refused ordination in the Church of England. In 1895 he became pastor of a Congregational church in Brighton, and in 1903 minister of the

Sh-h! The Boss's Asleep



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THE boss has been back from lunch only ten minutes. Too much to eat and an office filled with stuffy, polluted air have proved his undoing. Bob! bob!! went his head—finally it dropped on his chest—and the papers slipped from his hands. Cat-napping, he is discovered by Jimmy the office boy.

If it isn't the boss who is cat-napping, it is secretary, stenographer or billing clerk. The "system" is slowed down—time and dollars are wasted. Is this your kind of "efficiency"?

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have worked wonders. They energize the worker—they make him glad to work quicker—and to keep right on working fast all day—make him a *doer,* not a *dreamer.*

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There are very few wide-awake owners who would not install a modern system of ventilation in their office building, factory or mill tomorrow if they knew one-tenth of the benefits, advantages and economies such a system insures.

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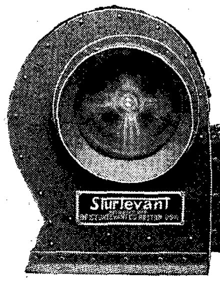

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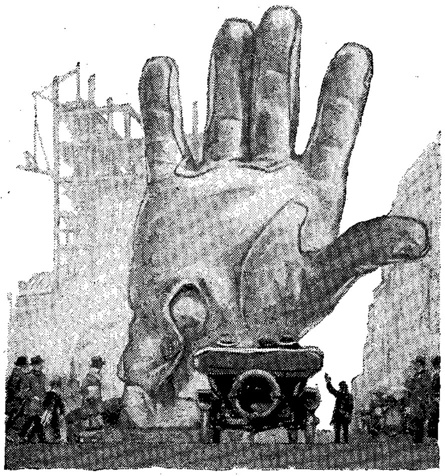

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IT IS the material in a brake lining that determines its dependability; it may be cotton or asbestos or it may be Johns-Manville Asbestos.

We mine thousands of tons of asbestos each year. We use it in hundreds of ways, but only *selected* fibre goes into Non-Burn—the highest grade of asbestos in the world, mined and manufactured by the world's largest asbestos producers.

It is this assured quality of material in Johns-Manville Non-Burn plus the resources and experience back of its production that make it advisable for you to ask if the brakes are Non-Burn lined when buying a car and to insist on it when re-equipping.

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City Temple, London, continuing there till 1915. He then returned to the Anglican communion, and accepted reordination. This last step caused much heartburning, and some severe attacks followed the man who had held so notable a pulpit as City Temple and then had reverted to Anglicanism. The volume before us is Dr. Campbell's *apologia pro vita sua.* In it he tells the story of his life as virtually the explanation of his course. It is intrinsically interesting as the tale of a life never rich in health, covering nevertheless a wealth of study and involving an amount of reading that few could digest. Indeed, one is tempted to doubt whether Dr. Campbell did. As an apology it reads rather like the special pleading of an enthusiastic convert, who maintains that he was never at heart a Free-Churchman, was at least subconsciously always a "Churchman." We question whether the volume, in its explicit and implicit arraignment of non-conformity, will not raise more questions than it answers. But of the author's sincerity there is no doubt.

Thurston, Carl H. P. The Art of Looking at Pictures. An Introduction to the Old Masters. Pp. 291. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1916. $1.50 net. Postage 12 cents.

The subtitle of this neat volume correctly describes it. It is indeed an introduction to the old masters; it seeks to make the unlearned in art know what pictures are great, and why they are so, and what characteristics in their painters contributed to their greatness. The lover of paintings will enjoy its text and its illustrations; the student of art will study it. Its directions for looking are meant to be applied, and cover only those things which any one can see in any canvas considered.

Kleiser, Grenville. Talks on Talking. Pp. 156. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 75 cents. Postage, 8 cents.

Both private and public speech are covered by these "Talks" of Mr. Kleiser. They are suggestive along many lines. They make up a new book on an old art, which can be taken in hand and read through in an hour or so, while the suggestions, if well remembered, may last a lifetime. They refer to Talkers and Talking, give Phrases for Talkers, consider Talking in Salesmanship, How to Tell a Story, How to Speak in Public, The Dramatic Element, Care of the Throat, etc. It is worth while for every one to realize the value of an attractive voice, to avoid mannerisms, and to be natural, spontaneous, charming, to the largest possible degree. Mr. Kleiser's pages will help.

Krehbiel, Henry Edward. A Second Book of Opera. Pp. 243. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2. Postage, 14 cents.

Mr. Krehbiel's talents, his thorough knowledge of all the operas, both from a musical and a literary standpoint, his good style, and graphic diction place him at the head of music critics. This is a completion of an idea—the continuation of a discussion begun in "A Book of Opera." The two books comprise all the operas that are presented in the modern theater. Mr. Krehbiel considers the plot, music, and histories of the operas, gives estimates of composers and well-known artists connected with the performances. Having read his chapters, one can attend a performance with augmented pleasure and incalculably better understanding, while the things he says and the way he says them are scholarly and musical.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE "SHOW" AT ARRAS

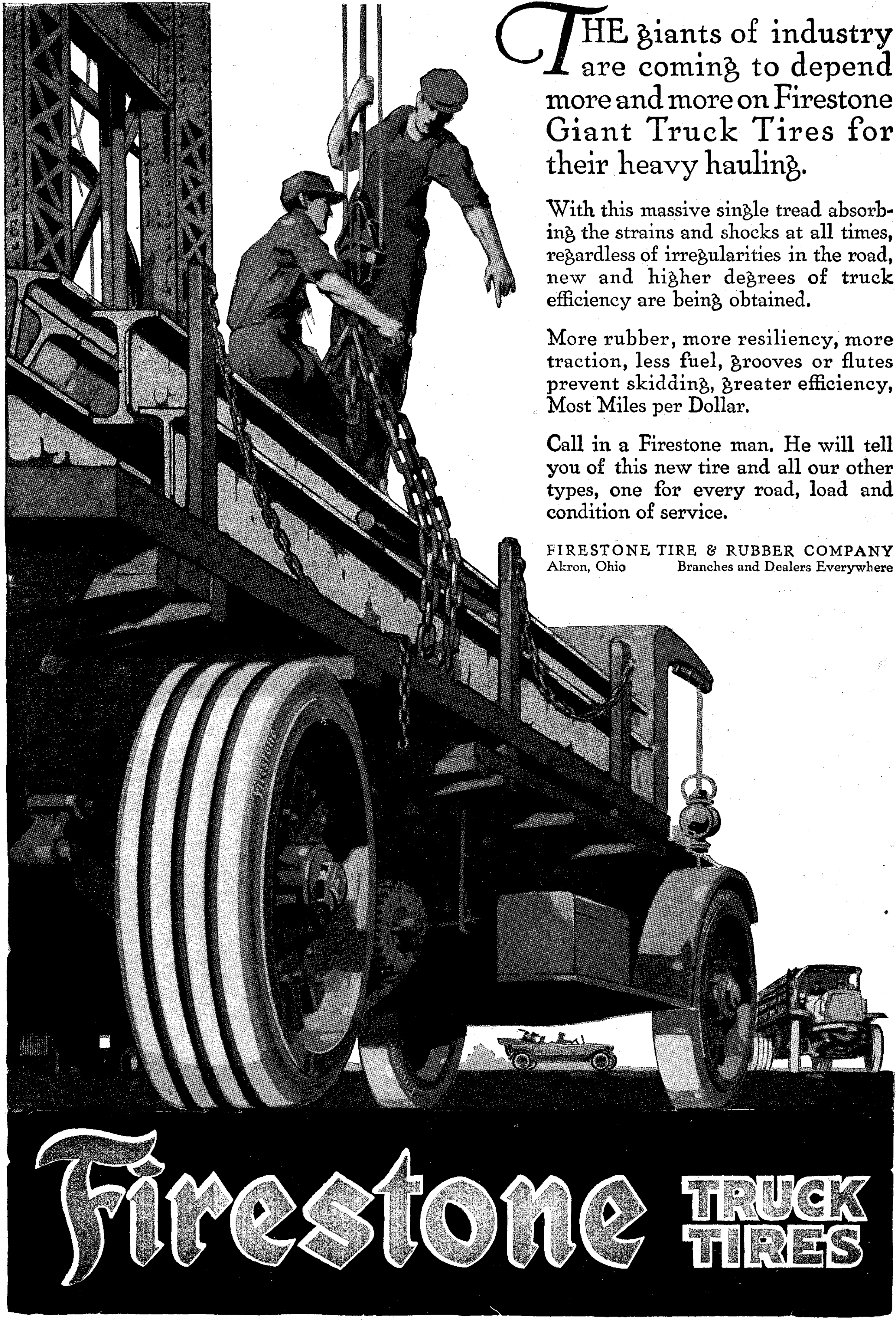
HINDENBURG'S "strategic victory" had begun. The British had occupied Péronne, Bapaume was about to fall, and the troops of Haig and Nivelle were hard on the heels of the foe as he retreated rapidly across the blackened fields of what had once been Picardy the fair. The battle of the Somme was won, but in the north around Arras and Loos, where the English and Canadians had fought their great offensives of 1915, there was no change. Patrol-fighting, trench-raiding, artillery-duels, yes, but no great forward movement, and there were sore hearts among the Canadians as they saw their comrades to the south have all the fun.

And then the light artillery began to be replaced by heavier metal. Just when it first happened we do not know (the censor took good care of that), but about the time Bapaume was occupied the 75's and eighteen-pounders in front of Arras were sent away, and in their place appeared great sixty-pounders and 400-mm. guns. Tommy was satisfied. When light artillery is replaced by heavy guns it means an attack, a great battle, or, as Tommy calls it, a "show." The troops around Arras waited impatiently for the "show" to commence. The curtain rose on April 9, after a three days' overture of incessant bombardment. Philip Gibbs, an eye-witness of the battle, cables of the onset to the New York *Times:*

As I went up the road to the battle-lines I passed a battalion of British troops, who are fighting to-day, standing in a hollow square with bowed heads while the chaplain conducted the Easter service. It was Easter Sunday, but no truce of God. I went to a field outside Arras and looked into the ruins of the cathedral city. The cathedral itself stood clear in the sunlight, with a deep black shadow where its roof and aisles had been. Beyond was a ragged pinnacle of stone, once the glorious town hall, and the French barracks and all the broken streets going out to the Cambrai road. The enemy was flinging high explosives into the city, and clouds of shrapnel burst above, black and green. All around the country, too, his shells were exploding in a scattered, aimless way.

There was one figure in this landscape of war who made some officers about me laugh. He was a French plowman who upholds the traditions of war. Zola saw him in 1870. I have seen him on the edge of another battle-field, and here he was again, driving a pair of sturdy horses and his plow across the sloping field, not a furlong away from a village where German shells were raising a rosy cloud of brick-dust. So he gave praise to the Lord on Easter morning and prepared for the harvests which shall be gathered after the war.

I went up in the darkness Monday, long before light broke, to see the opening of the battle. The roads were quiet until I drew near to Arras, and then onward



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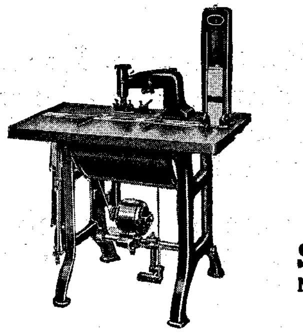

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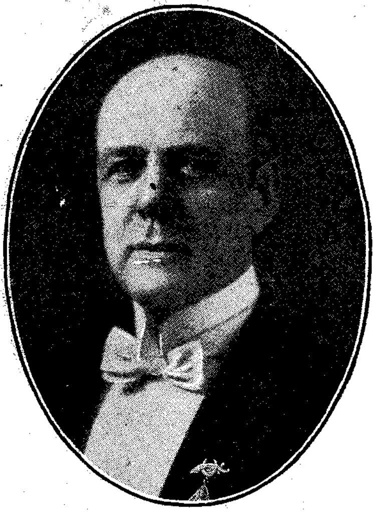

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there was the traffic of marching men going up to the fighting-lines.

In the darkness there were hundreds of little red lights, the glow of cigaret ends. Outside one camp a battalion was marching away, and on the bank above them the band was playing them out with fifes and drums. On each side of me as I passed by the men were densely massed, and they were whistling, and singing, and calling out jests and gibes, wonderful lads that they are. Away before them were the fires of death to which they were going very steadily, with a tune on their lips, carrying rifles, and shovels, and iron rations while the rain played a tattoo on their steel hats.

The bombardment was now in full blast. All the British batteries, too many to count, were firing—a thousand gun-flashes winking and blinking from hollows and hiding-places.

Mines were exploded east and west of Arras and in the wide sweep from Vimy Ridge to Blangy southward, and voluminous clouds, all bright with the glory of infernal fire, rolled up to the sky. The wind blew strongly across, beating back the noise of the guns, but the air was all filled with the deep roar and slamming knocks of single heavies and the drum-fire of the field-guns.

The first attack was at 5:30. A few minutes before 5:30 the guns almost ceased fire, so that there was a strange, solemn hush. We waited, and our pulses beat faster than the second-hands.

"They're away!" said a voice by my side. The bombardment broke out again with new and enormous effects of fire and sound. The enemy was shelling Arras heavily, and black shrapnel and high explosives came over from his lines, but the British gun-fire was twenty times as great.

Around the whole sweep of his lines green lights rose. They were signals of distress and his men were calling for help. It was dawn now, but clouded and storm-swept. A few airmen came out with the wind tearing at their wings, but they could see nothing in the mist and driven rain.

I went down to the outer ramparts of Arras. The eastern suburb of Blangy seemed already in British hands. On the higher ground beyond the British were fighting forward, I saw two waves of infantry advancing against the enemy's trenches. Protected by the barrage of field-guns, they went in a slow, leisurely way, not hurried, altho the enemy's shrapnel was searching for them.

"Grand fellows," said an officer lying next to me on the wet slope. "Oh, topping!"

Fifteen minutes afterward some men came back. They were British wounded and German prisoners. I met the first of these walking wounded. Afterward they were met on the roadside by medical officers, who patched them up there and then, before they were taken to the field-hospitals in the ambulances.

From these men, wounded by shrapnel and machine-gun bullets, I heard the first news of the progress. They were bloody and exhausted, but they claimed success.

"We did fine," said one of them. "We were through the four lines before I was knocked out."

"Not many Germans in the first trenches," said another, "and no real trenches, either, after our shelling. We had knocked their dugouts out, and their dead were lying thick and the living ones put their hands up."

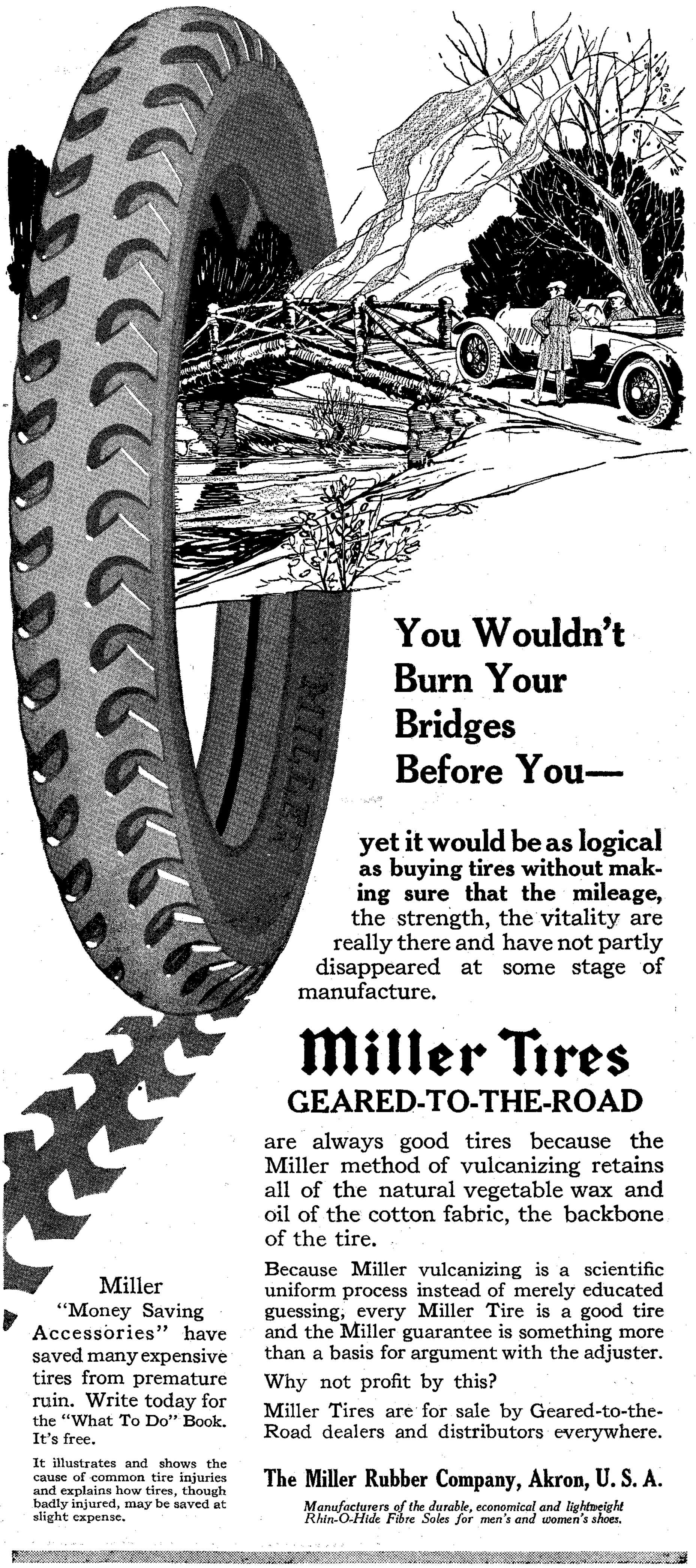
All the men agreed that their own casualties were not high, and at most a hundred. There were tanks in action. Some of the men had seen them crawling forward over the open country and then lost sight of them. They grinned at the remembrance of these monsters, as the London men laughed six months ago when the tanks first came to light.

"Our bombardment was great," said a wounded boy with a shrapnel-pierced helmet over his blood-stained face. "It knocked hell out of old Fritz."

"We did well," said another lad simply. "We've taken all we were asked to take."

The attack had indeed been extraordinarily successful. Nightfall saw more than ten thousand prisoners, including many officers, crowding the temporary barbed-wire compounds back of the English lines. A vast amount of war-material had been taken, at least fifty pieces of artillery, and more bombs, hand-grenades, ammunition, and engineering tools than the British have been able to count. Most important of all from a strategic view-point, the Canadians had captured and held Vimy Ridge, which is a formidable natural fortress, so strong that von Hindenburg believed it impregnable and used it as the northern buttress of the Hindenburg line. It was as if he had built a suspension bridge with Vimy Ridge as its northern pillar. When the Canadians swarmed into Vimy, the pillar was dynamited. Gibbs writes of this assault as follows:

> The German garrisons were for the most part in long, deep tunnels pierced through the hill as assembly ditches. There were hundreds of them in Prinz Arnault Tunnel and hundreds more in the great Volker Tunnel, but as the Canadians surged up to them with wave after wave of bayonets the German soldiers streamed out and came running forward with hands up. They were eager to surrender, and their great desire was to get down from Vimy Ridge and the barrage of their own guns. That barrage fell heavy and fiercely upon Tuco Trench, but too late to do much damage to the British, who had already gone beyond it.
>
> The Canadian casualties were not heavy in comparison with the expected losses, but the German prisoners were glad to pay for the gift of life by carrying our wounded back. The eagerness of these men was pitiful, and now and then laughable. At least, their Canadian escorts found a great laughing matter in the enormous numbers of men they had to guard and in the way the prisoners themselves directed the latest comers to the barbed-wire inclosures, and with great satisfaction acted as masters of ceremony to their own captives.
>
> I have never seen such cheerful prisoners, altho, for the most part, they are without overcoats and in the cold blizzard of snow. They were joking with each other and in great good humor because life with all its hardships was dear to them and they had the luck of life.
>
> The prisoners were of all sizes, and ages, and types. I saw elderly bewhiskered



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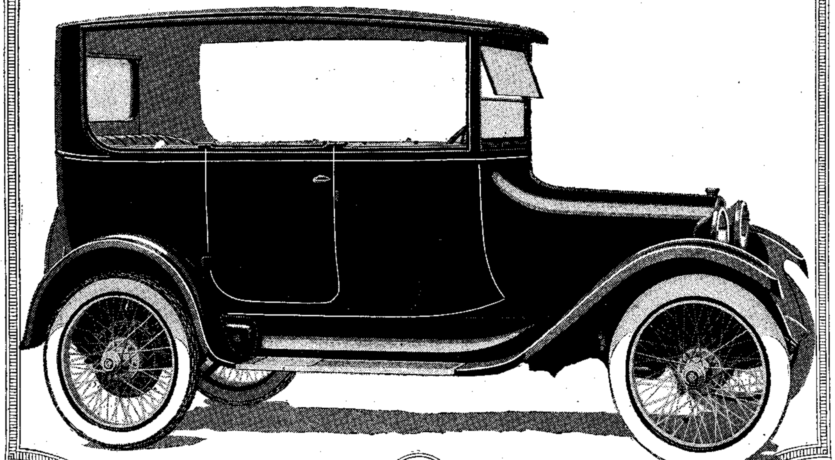

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THE ROSE BOOK
THE ROSE BOOK THOMAS

men with big spectacles belonging to the professor tribe and young lads who ought to have been in the German high schools. Some of their faces looked very wizened and small beneath their great shrapnel helmets. Many of them looked ill and starved, but others were tall, stout, hefty fellows, who should have made good fighting men if they had any stomach for the job.

There were many officers standing apart. The Canadians took over 200 of them, among whom were several forward observing officers, very bad-tempered with their luck because the men had not told them they were going to bolt and had left them in the front positions. All the officers were disconcerted because of the cheerfulness of the men at being taken. I talked with a few of them. They told me of the horrors of living under the British bombardment. Some of them had been without food for four days because the British gun-fire had boxed them in.

"When do you think the war will end?" asked one of them.

"When the English are in Berlin," he answered, and I think he meant that would be a long time. Another officer said: "In two months," and gave no reason for his certainty.

"What about America?" I asked one of them. He shrugged his shoulders and said:

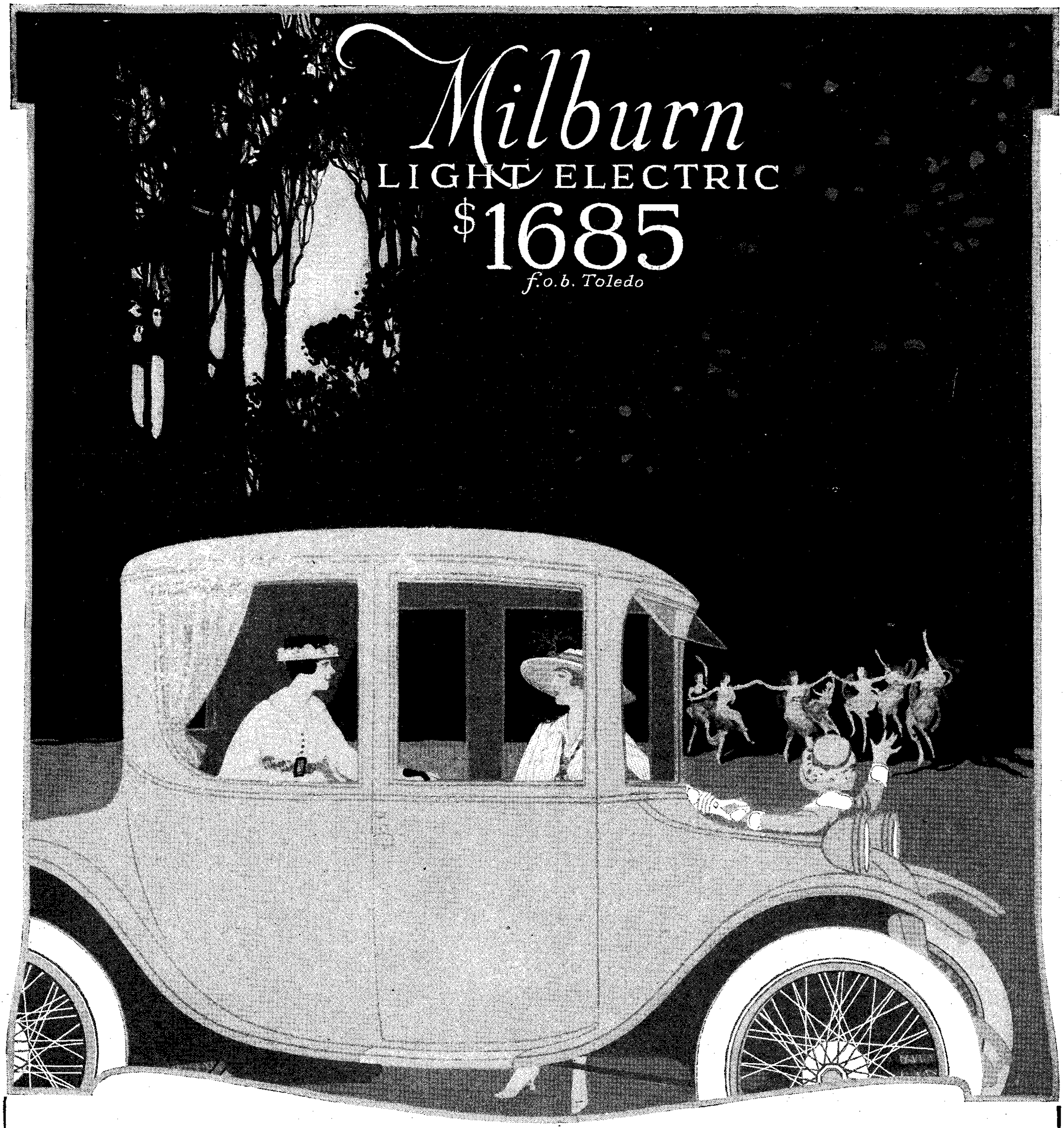
"America can't send an army across the ocean." At this statement the Canadian soldiers standing around laughed loudly and said:

"Don't you believe it, old sport. We have come along to fight you, and the Yankees will do the same."

On the following day, Tuesday, there was a heavy snow-storm on the battle-field, which made aerial observation impossible and advance by the infantry increasingly difficult. The following day the British continued to push forward, capturing the key-position of Monchy-les-Preux, and consolidating the ground they had already won. With Vimy and Monchy in their hands, the English were in possession of the only high land which could be used for observation-posts, and during the rest of the battle they fought downhill, with every possible advantage for artillery. This, together with the moral effect of the smashing victory of the first day, accounts for the rapid advance to Lens. The English artillery has been horribly effective, writes Mr. Gibbs:

It is no wonder that the Germans lost this ground and that those who remained alive in the dugouts surrendered quickly as soon as the British were about them. The effect of the bombardment was ghastly. It had plowed all this country with great shell-craters, torn fields of barbed wire to a few tattered strands, and smashed in all trenches to shapeless ditches.

Tilloy still had parts of houses standing, bits of white walls with rubbish-heaps around. The Germans had torn up rails to make barricades, and had used farm-carts, plows, and brick-heaps as cover, but they could have given no protection when the sky rained fire and thunderbolts. The enemy was firing heavy shells.



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They fell thick about Monchy village and the other side of Cambrai road, roaring horribly as they came and flinging up volumes of thick earth and mud. The enemy's gunners were scattering other shells about in an aimless way. So they found no real target, altho they were frightening, especially when some of these crumps scattered one with mud. Flights of British airplanes were on the wing and German airplanes tried to fight their way over the British lines. I saw several air-combats and the gray sky was filled with the swish of machine-gun bullets and the high whining shells of the British [anti-aircraft] "Archies."

I never before have seen so great a conflict in the skies. It was a battle up there, and as far as I could see the British gained mastery over the enemy's machines, altho some of them were very bold. On earth it was open warfare of the old kind, for the British were beyond the trenches and were moving across the field without cover. Some of the British machine-gunners were serving their weapons from shell-holes, and the only protection of the headquarters staff of a certain body of troops was a shallow ditch in the center of the battle-field, sheltered by a few planks, quite useless against shell-fire but keeping off the snow, which fell in heavy, wet flakes. There the officers sat in a ditch shoulder to shoulder, studying maps and directing the action, while reports were called down the funnel of a chimney by an officer who had been out on reconnaissance.

"It is villainously unhealthy around here," said this officer, who spoke to me after having given his news. He looked across to Monchy, and said: "Old Fritz is putting up a stiff fight." At that moment a German crump fell close, and we did not continue the conversation.

He gives one illustration of the effect of shell-fire on the nerves of men undergoing bombardment, even tho they be sheltered in dugouts. For four days and nights the British barrage had kept the Germans in Vimy underground. It was impossible to reach them with food; to venture out was certain death. Three thousand were captured in the tunnels under the hill when the Canadians stormed it. Among the prisoners was a brigadier-general, captured with his staff, who wept, not for his men, but for the loss of his little dog. His mind had been benumbed by the strain of shell-fire, and took refuge in simple things. To quote Gibbs's account:

"We could do nothing; we were trapt," said a brigadier-general, who was taken with his whole staff. He wept a little; he confest to humiliation at being captured with so little loss among his men.

"We thought Vimy Ridge impregnable," he said. But his greatest grief was not for defeat, or for capture, or the sufferings of his men.

"My little dog!" he said again and again. "Has any one seen my little dog? It has been with me since the beginning of the war."

He had lost his little dog when he came out of his dugout and held up his hands and then came down with his mob of men.

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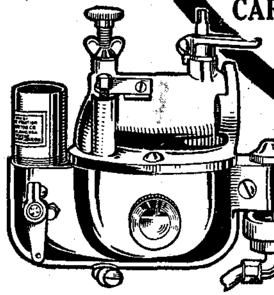

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the battle of Vimy—is over. The English are still going forward, but the troops who won the Vimy Ridge are now fighting the battle for Lens with the consciousness that the capture of Vimy was, in the words of a staff officer, "the most daring and brilliantly executed success of the British Army thus far in the war."

MRS. MALAPROP IN AN AIR-RAID

THAT the redoubtable Mrs. Malaprop, with her charming array of misused terms, did not pass with Sheridan, is evidenced by a recent account appearing in *Tit-Bits*, purporting to be a recital of the incidents of an air-raid as it would be done by that gay and affable lady. She has lost none of her ease at inept expression, even tho the shock of the *Zeppelin's* visit was disturbing, and tho, it may be surmised, most of her nerves were considerably unstrung. We gather a full realization of this deadly instance of Teuton frightfulness when we hear the dear lady remark:

> I am not, my dear Lydia, congenially nervous, but ever since this terrible catechism has overwhelmed Europe I have been a prey to torpid apprehensions. Thinking that dissection was, after all, the better part of valor, I consulted the place-names in a gasalier and removed my household penances—pardon this classical illusion—to a quiet provisional town fifty miles from the busy necropolis. Here, I facilitated myself, no *Zeppelins* were likely to perpetuate their murderous deeds. My conclusions have proved sadly farinaceous. I have just precipitated in a *Zeppelin*-raid that may be hysterical in days to come. As I do not wish to be paralyzed by the Censer, I refrain from giving exquisite geographical details, and will content myself with a general perversion of the alarming experience I have had.
>
> I had retired to bed about ten o'clock on Saturday night, when I was thrown into a state of permutation by the sound of some powerful mesmerism traveling through the air. I had just raised a pious partition that this might not be a hostile air-ship, when my solidity was broken in upon by a loud tabu on my bedroom door. With frenzy eligible in her face, my maid Jane entered. Imperiled as she was in white robes hastily snatched from her bedclothes, she looked like Casabianca predicting the fall of ancient Troy. She declared that a *Zeppelin* of compendious size was cruising overhead.
>
> I hastily drest, and illuminated every peep of light in the house. Then, in darkness, and trembling with aggravation, we slipt out to the front porch to await possible devilments. We could easily make out the general outline of a giant airship, cynical in shape, with blunted ends. Beneath the huge body we could dimly descry the gorgonzolas that hold the wicked evaders. One of their terrible missives fell near our house, exploding with a deafening discussion and a dazzling polytechnical display. The crash, Lydia dear, must have been edible in London itself. I rushed with Jane—both of us on the verge of asterisks—to the cellar beneath the kitchen. Five times in all we heard bombs

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Ask for the child's story of the "big trees" of California—there's a copy for every child in the nation

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TOP FLUSH WITH SURFACE

TEETH SET IN GROUND

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THE RED PLUG PREVENTS SLIPPING

SPRING-STEP RED PLUG CUSHION HEEL 6 7

The heel that provides protection, comfort and long wear, but has no holes to track mud and dirt — Ask for the heel with the Red Plug.

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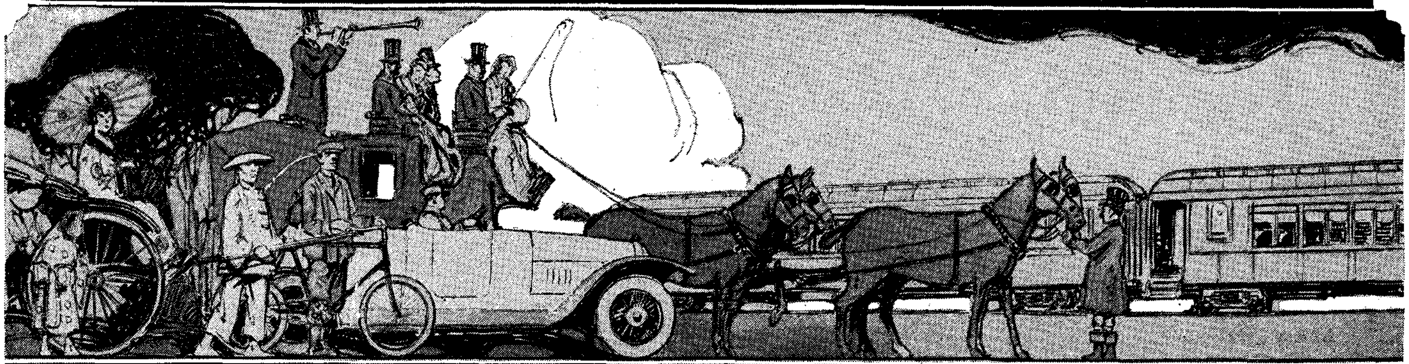
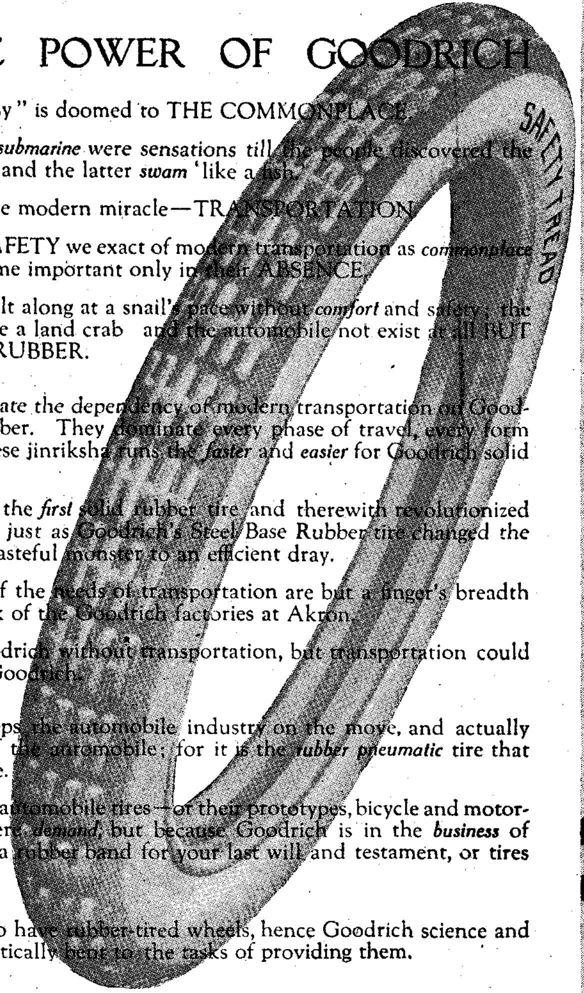
2 Packs Playing Cards Tally-ho quality, sent for 30c (elsewhere 50c) Spring Step, 105 Federal St., Boston.



SILVERTOWN CORDS SAFETY TREAD TIRES BICYCLE TIRES CARRIAGE TIRES AIR BRAKE HOSE

GOODRICH

TRADE MARK



THE MOTIVE POWER OF GOODRICH

WHATEVER "looks easy" is doomed to THE COMMONPLACE.

The *air ship* and the *submarine* were sensations till the people discovered the former *flew* 'just like a bird' and the latter *swam* 'like a fish.'

The same drab fate besets the modern miracle—TRANSPORTATION.

SPEED, COMFORT and SAFETY we exact of modern transportation as *commonplace* rights of travel. They become important only in their ABSENCE.

Yet the locomotive would jolt along at a snail's pace without *comfort* and safety; the ocean liner would waddle like a land crab and the automobile not exist at all BUT for rubber—GOODRICH RUBBER.

WORDS can not exaggerate the dependency of modern transportation on Goodrich and Goodrich rubber. They dominate every phase of travel, every form of portage. Even the Japanese jinriksha runs the *faster* and *easier* for Goodrich solid rubber tires.

Incidentally Goodrich made the *first* solid rubber tire and therewith revolutionized the whole carriage industry; just as Goodrich's Steel Base Rubber tire changed the auto truck from a clumsy, wasteful monster to an efficient dray.

Yet Goodrich's fulfillment of the needs of transportation are but a finger's breadth in the span of the day's work of the Goodrich factories at Akron.

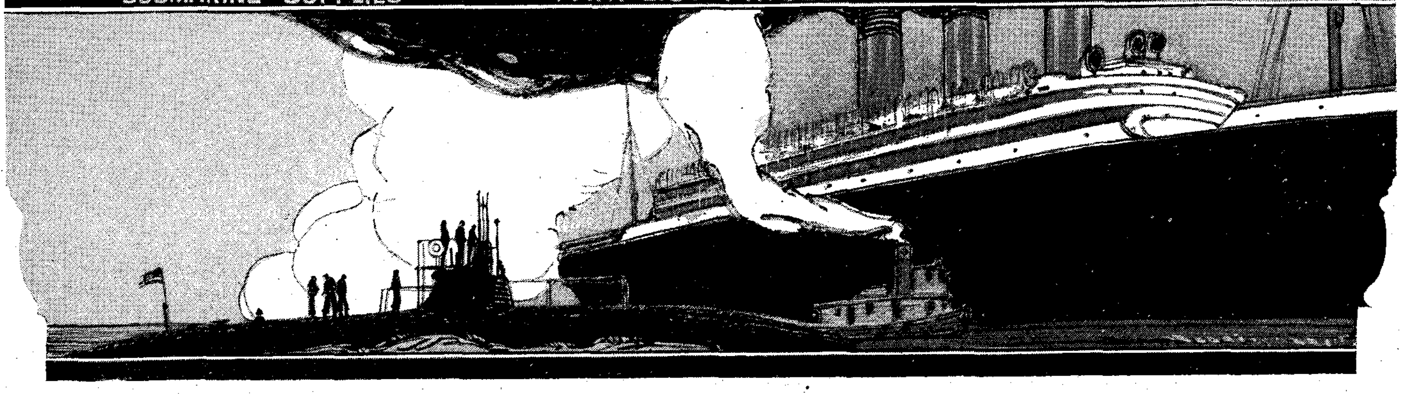
Goodrich would *still* be Goodrich without transportation, but transportation could not be MODERN without Goodrich.

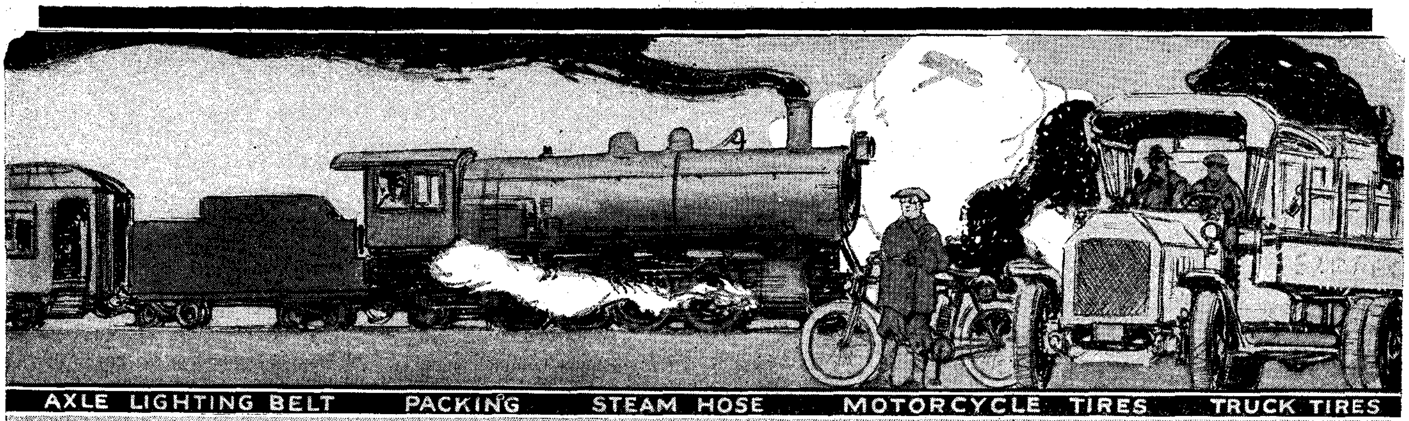
GOODRICH literally keeps the automobile industry on the move, and actually insures the existence of the automobile; for it is the *rubber pneumatic* tire that makes the motor car possible.

Yet Goodrich does not make automobile tires—or their prototypes, bicycle and motorcycle tires—because of a mere *demand*, but because Goodrich is in the ***business*** of ***providing rubber*** whether it is a rubber band for your last will and testament, or tires for your automobile.

The horseless carriage had to have rubber-tired wheels, hence Goodrich science and experience in rubber automatically bent to the tasks of providing them.

SUBMARINE SUPPLIES FAIR LIST PRICES





GOODRICH

GOODRICH to begin evolved the single tube; next the first clincher tire, the type in use today; and finally drafting its *thread fabric* principle from Goodrich bicycle tire experience, produced the SILVERTOWN CORD TIRE, introducing *alone* and *ahead* and *still* the ONLY *two-ply, cable-cord* tire, fastest and most durable of tires.

And further, the debt the automobile owes Goodrich piles up in auto bumpers, horn bulbs, mats, battery jars, scores of hard rubber parts, wire and tubings.

GOODRICH rubber is MASTER of transportation on land; MISTRESS on sea.

You are shuttled in safety and comfort between New York and San Francisco on a lightning express train, and Goodrich rubber is doing its part from the headlight of the locomotive to the tail of the last coach. Rubber packing tripling the power, rubber valves resisting hot and cold water in the engine, and *hose* and *tubing* of a dozen different kinds and uses, make the GREAT MOGUL the miracle of speed it is.

Throughout the train *rubber buffers, rubber matting, inlaid tiling*, and a score of rubber ingenuities serve your comfort. The cheery brightness of electric lights would be wanting without Goodrich Axle Lighting belt, and the safety of the air brake without Goodrich Air Brake hose.

Travel to sea, and the Goodrich rubber goes with you in marine deck hose, collapsible buckets, life saving devices, rubber boots, storm coats, packing, electrical wire and transmission belts.

The dreadnaught could not plow the waves; nor the submarine dive into the deep; nor the hydroplane ride the waves without Goodrich rubber.

THE *progress* of *transportation* for half a century is written in the progress of Goodrich and Goodrich rubber.

Goodrich was pioneer in this development of transportation, ever enlisting its rubber-making knowledge to meet the call for *quicker* and *safer* travel.

Goodrich rubber has taken the shock of vibration; softened jars and concussions; provided comfort and safeguarded life; shielded delicate mechanism from ruin and hardier machinery from wear and tear.

ALL because the DUTY of rubber to the world is the duty of the House of Goodrich.

Whatever is needed in rubber, Goodrich will make it FIRST and make it BEST.

Because Goodrich rubber has put *comfort, safety, speed* and *economy* in transportation, Goodrich IS rubber to the transportation part of the world.

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY
AKRON, OHIO

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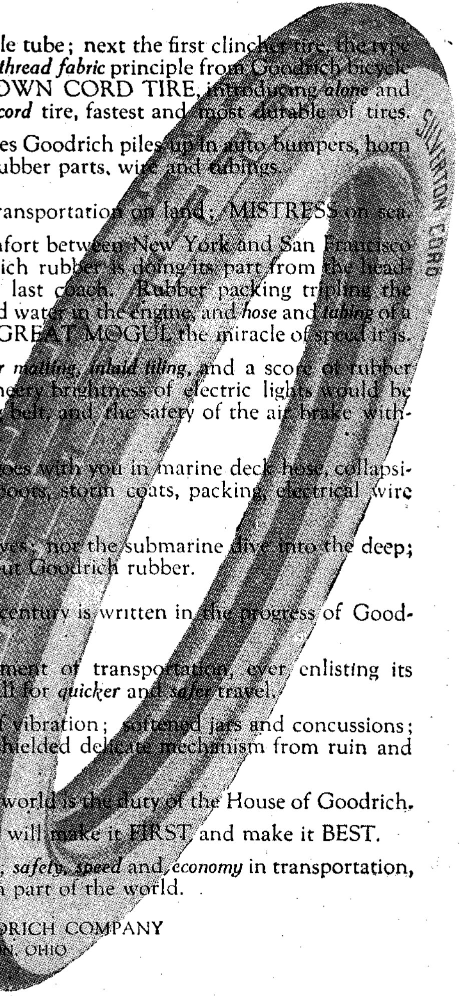
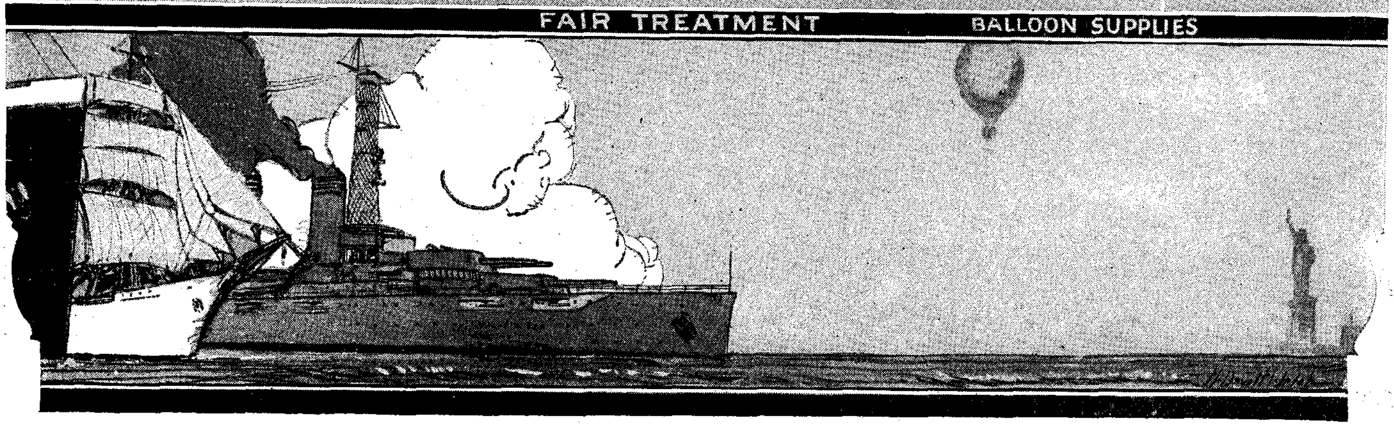
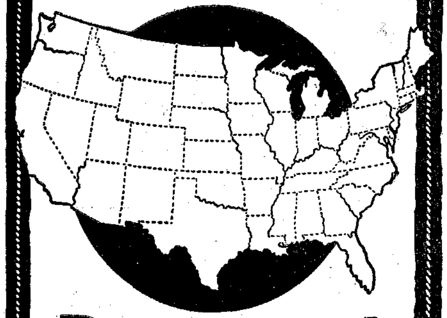




Over 103,000 Cars Stolen Here in 1916

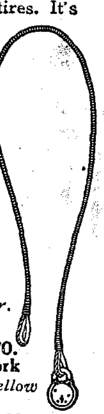


Powersteel Autowlock

Could Prevent This

Automobile thievery has reached a climax. Car thieves, operating in every city and town in the United States, made a grand haul last year of more than 103,000 automobiles. During the first seven months of 1916, 3000 cars were stolen in Chicago *alone!*

Practically all of these thousands of automobile thefts could have been prevented—if the cars had only been equipped with Powersteel Autowlock!



Powersteel Autowlock affords genuine protection to your car or spare tires. It's four feet of waterproofed Yellow Strand Wire Rope with an eye in each end. A strong non-pickable lock locks the ends together around wheel and spring or spare tire and rack. Some insurance companies reduce their rates 10% if you use Powersteel Autowlock. Price, east of Rockies, $2.25.

Basline Autowline, another necessity, is the *original* wire rope towline. It gets you home from anywhere. East of Rockies, $4.55.

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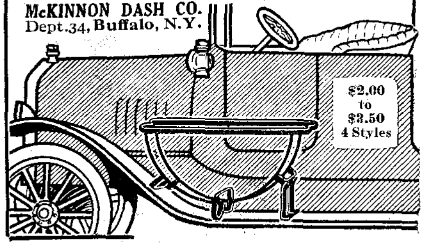


explode with ear-splitting fumigations. Then the door-bell was rung perennially by a special constable, who cautioned us for leaving the front door open. He told us that the chief damage done was wrought on a three-story temperament that had been struck by a defamatory bomb. The local fire-brigade had been moralized to deal with this confabulation.

Plucking up courage, we posted ourselves at an upper window, from which we had a pantomimic view of the heavens. The spectacle was one that roused my marital spirit. Shells were bursting around the monster, and cavalcades of little stars streamed like meters down the sky. Some of our gallant little monograms, too, had appeared on the scene, and were flying above the *Zeppelin* at an amazing attitude. The enemy, realizing that the situation was vicarious, was seeking to escape, but his object was filtrated. Suddenly an anonymous cheer from the onlookers announced a hit. With astonishing felicity, tongues of flame began to leap from the monster's body, and within a few minutes the great vessel was in a hopelessly inebriate condition—its stem being broken. It fell from the skies, as Shakespeare says, "like Luther, never to rise again."

In the morning I visited the scene along with hundreds of others in quest of momentums. The field where the wreck fell was strewn with half-insinuated material that was being sifted by a savage corps of military. I was lucky in securing a fairly large piece of that light metal albumen, which I have ordered to be made into two immature drinking-cups. One of these I shall send you, dear Lydia, as an intangible remembrance of our escape.

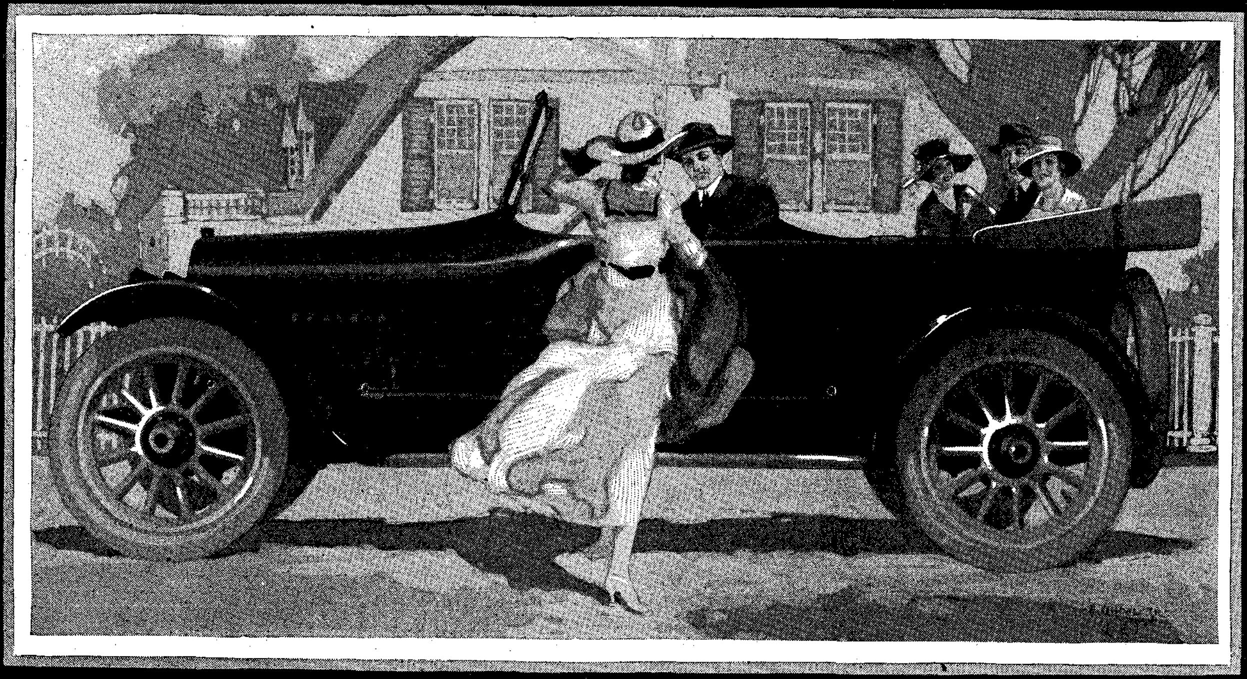
"DIAMOND JIM" BRADY

As much as the Great White Way can grieve for any one, it mourns for "Diamond Jim." Spenders it has in plenty, favorites succeed each other from month to month, but no one can take the place of "Diamond Jim" and his jewelry. A first night won't seem like a first night any more without his blazing shirt-studs in the front row; the waiters at the cabarets can no longer tell the day of the week by the particular set of gems flashed by J. Buchanan Brady. For he had six pet sets—diamond, diamond and ruby, pearl, emerald, ruby, and cat's-eye—which he wore in strict rotation, never breaking the order except for some most unusual ceremony. Each of these sets was worth $100,000. They were the pride of his heart. He called them his darlings, and every night he wore one as the host of a gay dinner-party. Jewelry, terrapin, candy, and a first night—such were the pleasures of "Diamond Jim," whose loss sent Broadway into mourning for twenty-four hours after his recent death at Atlantic City. The Brady that Broadway knew is described in the New York *American:*

> "Diamond Jim" Brady, best known for his big collection of diamonds, was undoubtedly the best known character in the life of the Great White Way. And yet, as he himself put it, he "split his life fifty-fifty" between business and pleasure. He despised so-called pikers, but he never condoned extravagance. High spending was not extravagance when one could afford it, he believed. He touched neither tobacco nor intoxicants.
>
> If "Diamond Jim" whiled his every night away between terrapin and tango-parties, and blinked complacently at Broadway's fledglings making their brief fling, he was not, according to his lights, a wasting spender. He had money, lots of it—some say $5,000,000—but wealth came to him after years of hard work and hoarding.
>
> "Gems are my pets," he said, "That's why I like 'em.
>
> "I am a first-nighter," he said—and no first-night theatrical performance was quite complete without "Diamond Jim" and his sparkling shirt-bosom—"because I like to take a chance. Attending a first-night performance is taking considerable chance."

There was another Brady whom Broadway didn't know while Wall Street did. How he did it no one can figure out, yet his life was really "fifty-fifty," and in business hours he was a hard and able worker and "the master salesman of America." Perhaps, after his experience in outwitting and convincing New York waiters, the wiles of the mere business man presented no difficulty to his talents. At any rate, the New York *World* credits him with an extremely successful business career:

> Mr. Brady was born in Cedar Street, sixty-two years ago, and for the major part of that period didn't get much nearer to diamonds than the outside of the jeweler's window. He always admitted that he had not had much education. He started in as a youngster "smashing baggage" at the Grand Central Terminal. From this he drifted into the Western Union's messenger service, became an operator, and eventually landed as such in the office of a big Wall Street firm.
>
> He saved his money and took his first big chance when he backed an invention for sawing iron. This venture proved successful. From that his rise in the business world was rapid. For a long time he was connected with the American Steel Car Company, but a few years back organized the Standard Steel Company, which practically owns the town of Butler, Pa., most of the 25,000 inhabitants being employed at the works.
>
> Mr. Brady began gathering jewels about twenty-five years ago. His collection consists of thirty sets of fifteen pieces each. Mr. Brady called his gems "my pets." He was in the habit of giving costly gifts to his friends. His most recent purchase was a diamond-studded American flag, valued at $3,500.
>
> Mr. Brady had not been known to miss a "first night" in years. He had a standing order for seats at every box-office. It is said that he knew personally more actors, actresses, and managers than any other person outside the theatrical profession. Mr. Brady lived at No. 7 West Eighty-sixth Street, a fine brownstone residence which has been the scene of many lavish entertainments. One floor was given over completely to his wardrobe. He had two hundred suits of clothes. Mr. Brady never married.
>
> Mr. Brady left the bulk of his fortune



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Go and see it before you buy any car.

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Write for catalogue and name of nearest dealer.

Jackson Automobile Co.
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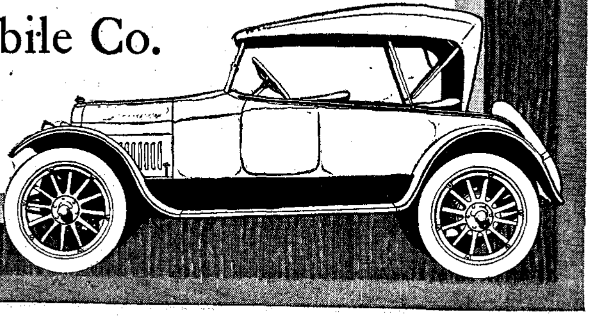

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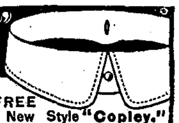

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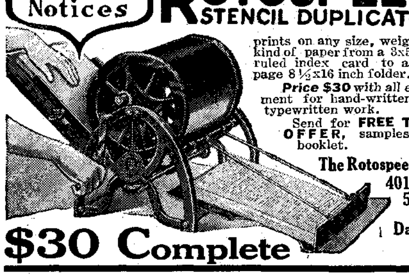

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to various charities. In addition to various smaller bequests it is estimated that between four and five million dollars will be divided between the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Society of the New York Hospital. His collection of jewels, which is valued at more than a million dollars, will be distributed among thirty-three of his friends.

FROM MINDS THAT ARE DARKENED

THE hard-headed old fellow who failed to distinguish between genius, eccentricity, and plain insanity came nearer to being right than most folk would credit, it would appear from some of the latest discoveries along the lines of literature. We read to-day verses written by presumably intelligent gentlemen, yet find in them no traces of anything which would argue against pure madness. On the other hand, comes *The Psychogram,* a magazine published in the New Jersey State Hospital and maintained for and by the inmates, bringing us several specimens of verse which sound amazingly like the work of acclaimed poets.

When is a poet sane, and when not? The casual inquirer might aver that he was insane when he wrote some of the *pièces de résistance* evolved by certain of the more radical vorticists. On the other hand, here is a poem taken from the journal mentioned above. It reads very much like a translated classic epigram:

Comes fate from somewhere, takes it,
  Deftly cuts it, makes it smart,
Until a flawless diamond
  Is the pulsing human heart.

And by the same author we are given a picture of simple home life, suggesting the work of a number of late Victorian authors which it would be literary heresy to name. It runs:

RAINY-DAY JOYS

By "M"

A happy, merry time I had
  When on a rainy day
I to the roomy garret took
  The children all for play.

Oh, how we cooked, and stewed, and messed
  In Dotty's kitchen small,
And fed to teddy-bear and dolls
  The delicacies all.

Oh, how we all enjoyed ourselves
  While rolling on the floor
Like barrels, round, and round, and round,
  From window-seat to door.

Oh, how we laughed and danced for joy
  In "circus come to town,"
With Ida as a lioness
  And Malbon as a clown.

And how the darlings listened all
  To fairy-tale and lore,
With glowing cheeks and shining eyes,
  The never-enoughs, for more.

And if minds that are darkened can send up, at any time, a cry of anguish and despair at their state, such a cry is worded in the dozen lines called "Faith." It is difficult to see how a casual reader can draw the line of sane and insane between such a mind and some sorts of intellect which create poetry for a livelihood. The verses, in full, are:

FAITH

By "M"

Dear father mine, art thou alive somewhere,
In realms where beauty, harmony, and grace
Are reigning? Where the lower passions all
Of earth-born men have ceased, and where no strife,
No clamor, no discord disturbs the peace,
Which love alone can create and maintain?

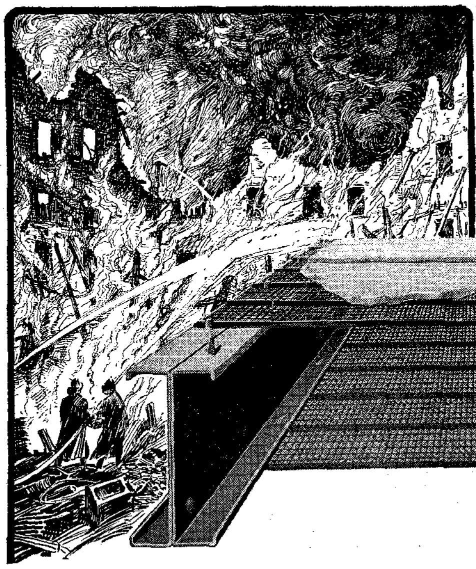
Beloved one, if thou art and seest me,
In all my agony of soul and mind,
Forsaken, friendless, wronged—imprisoned, too,—
Wilt thou not help me, wilt influence thou
One heart, of all the multitudes which live
And pulse with mine, to do the right by me?

FIGHTING QUAKERS

In the Army Bill recently brought before Congress there is a provision that members of those religions who have conscientious objections against fighting will be excused from military service. What of the Quakers, then? Will they fight?

As we read the letters written to various newspapers by members of the Society of Friends, it is clear that the Quakers are, after all, in the position of every other religious sect. Their creed is against war, and so is that of every other Christian Church; but as individuals many Friends realize keenly the necessity for battle, and as individuals they will take their places in the ranks. If not, this would be the first war in which the Quakers did not take a distinguished and important share. In every great crisis the Quakers have been confronted by a hard decision, for the idea of force is contrary to their habits of thought, but they have always decided that there were principles of right and humanity which every one was called upon to defend by the force of arms if long-suffering patience proved of no avail. Indeed, some Quakers maintain that their Church advocates peace only among individuals, not necessarily between nations. Read Mr. Horace M. Lippincott's letter to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, quoted in *The Friends' Intelligencer* (Philadelphia):

> The "righteous indignation" which Lucretia Mott used to say was sometimes necessary prompts an expression of the feeling which many Quakers have at this time.
>
> For more than two centuries the Society of Friends has stood stedfastly and consistently for peace to the limit of tolerance. The Quakers are perhaps more widely known for this testimony than for any other, but it is in matters of individual conflict rather than in national wrong that their principles have proved efficacious. The greatest Quakers that have ever lived have shown they were willing and able to offer active resistance to great wrongs after their best efforts had been given to avoid such action. They realized in such



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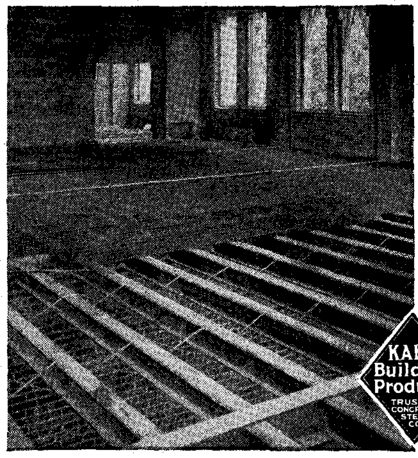

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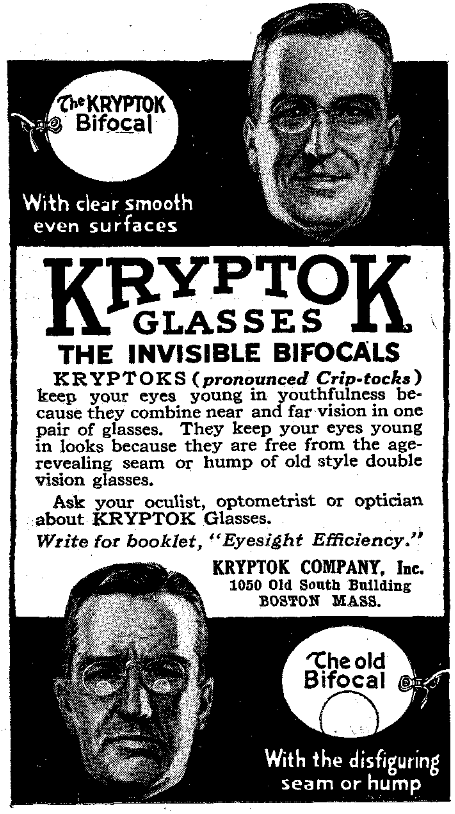
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With clear smooth even surfaces

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BOSTON MASS.

The old Bifocal
With the disfiguring seam or hump

cases of great collective oppression that mere submission only rendered the objects of the oppressors more easily attained.

Thus William Penn in his controversy with Lord Baltimore said that his opponents must be "broken" and that if "lenitives will not do, coercives must be tried." In that prophetic proposal, "An Essay Toward the Present Peace of Europe," he advocated a league of nations, antedating by more than two hundred years the present League to Enforce Peace, and proposed that those who refused to obey the dictates of the league be compelled by force of arms to submit.

Penn's able secretary, James Logan, strongly favored a defensive warfare and assisted Franklin in his plans for the defense of the city of Philadelphia, forcibly maintaining his position in both legislative assembly and in his own Friends' meeting.

John Dickinson, a founder of the famous Friends' Boarding-School at Westtown, swayed the councils of the Colonies for twenty years and wrote many of the State papers of the Continental Congress. His "Farmers' Letters" caused the repeal of the Stamp Act, and, altho opposing the Declaration of Independence as inopportune, he became the colonel of a regiment in the ensuing struggle, and later Governor of Pennsylvania and one of the framers of the Federal Constitution.

Nathanael Greene, a Rhode Island Quaker and the son of a minister among Friends, became a major-general second only to Washington in ability, and Thomas Mifflin, of Philadelphia, rose to a like rank, being the first *aide-de-camp* chosen by Washington.

Israel Whelen, a distinguished Quaker banker, of Philadelphia, became commissary-general of the Continental Army, and the Quakeress Betsy Ross made the first American flag.

In the War of 1812, Jacob Brown, a Bucks County Quaker and the head of Friends' School in New York City, was the most successful general and rose to be commander-in-chief of the United States Army.

When the incubus of human slavery seemed to threaten the very heart of the nation, the Quakers arose almost in a body to a vigorous service toward its abolishment. They were in the very front of the most ardent abolitionists and openly defied the laws in assisting the property of Southern slave-owners to escape. Their agitation perhaps did most to bring on the war—"the only practical way," as Abraham Lincoln told Elizabeth Gurney, "to resist oppression." The Quakers furnished more soldiers to the Northern Army in proportion to their membership than any other denomination, and many of them rose to high rank. Not one of them has ever been known to denounce Abraham Lincoln for carrying on the war or for praying God that it might not cease until slavery was stamped out. Lucretia Mott and Deborah Wharton, famous preachers of that time, preached neither peace nor war to the soldiers, but "to do their duty as they saw it." They felt, no doubt, that it was worth a few valiant lives that the government of the people "should not perish from the earth."

The foundation principle of the Society of Friends is a belief in the universal and direct revelation of God to every human being, and the object of the Society is to awaken every one to a consciousness that God speaks to him directly without any intermediary. Consequently, all other beliefs and actions must be left to the individual after he has exhibited a good degree of seeking and faithfulness. Such a liberal and tolerant organization is bound to become the hitching-post for fads and to offer unusual opportunities for radicals, who naturally attract public attention, and thus, unfortunately and frequently, stamp the entire organization in the public mind with their particular doctrine. In the past a few rigid and ascetic Friends gave people the erroneous idea that the Quakers were a hard and peculiar set, and now a few sincere and zealous idealists are creating the impression that all Quakers advocate peace at any cost, even a surrender to the most evil influence in the world.

The truth is that the majority of Quakers are as earnestly opposed as any one to the oppression of the military caste, to the unquestioned might and right of the state, to the human slavery and slaughter imposed upon Belgium, Poland, and Armenia, to the wholesale destruction of innocent, non-combatant men, women, and children, to unparalleled atrocities, and to organized barbarism in every form.

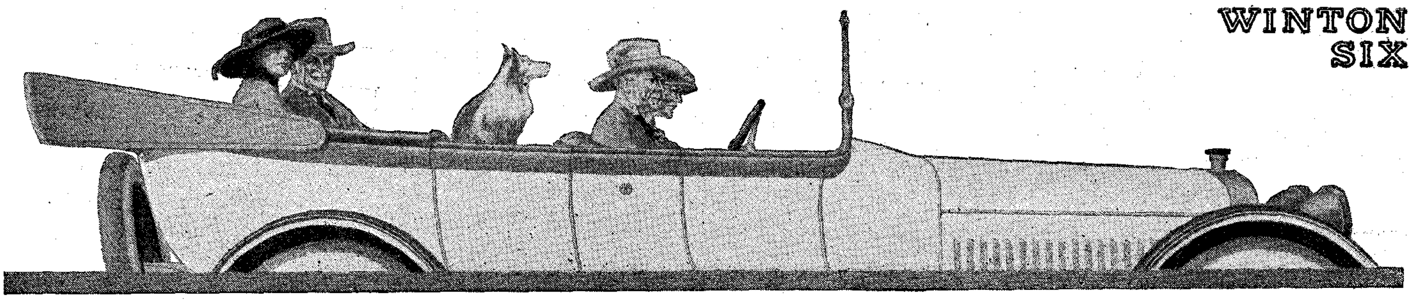
They are as anxious as any one that all this shall be stopt in the quickest and most effective way possible, and they have no unity with those who would utter sentimental platitudes while a mad dog is running amuck biting women and children. Nor is it likely that the most radical of them, in the pinch, would stand idly by quoting some isolated passages of Scripture while an insane man murdered him or ravished his wife. In such situations years of patience, calmness, and kindness are of no avail, and most Quakers are loyal to their country, and if need be, will make forceful resistance to the continued violence and armed interference with our lives, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Some of our extreme Friends seem to have their heads in the clouds, are entranced with their own words, and have a sincere longing for martyrdom. They fail to see that wrong is relative and has degrees, that there are greater things even than human life and worse things than war. The public should understand when such expressions appear in the press that they represent views of the author and not necessarily of the Society of Friends.

The Quakers may be depended upon, however, to prove loyal to the nation and to human liberties, even if they show it in as peculiar a way as one of their number who was a ship's captain and lay at anchor in a foreign port. Espying a piratical-looking fellow coming up a rope over the side of the ship he said: "Friend, if thou wants that rope, thou can have it," and he cut the rope, letting the marauder down to a watery grave, quickly and quietly.

The other side of the controversy is set forth in a letter written to *The Public Ledger* by Mr. Rufus M. Jones and also quoted in the Friends' weekly. Mr. Lippincott, he says, seriously misrepresents the views of the Society of Friends. Altho the facts he cites are true, and altho many Quakers will agree with the conclusions he draws from them, still the position that any armed force may be justified by circumstance is unorthodox, and has always been so considered. In

WINTON SIX



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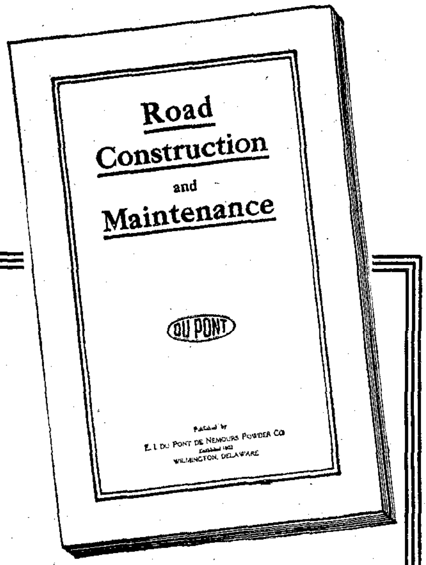
refutation Mr. Jones points out that William Penn never actually used force to coerce his opponents. The long list of famous military leaders drawn from the Quaker ranks were not Quakers during the period of their military service. They had either resigned their membership or been disowned, for the tenets of the Church were for complete non-resistance. As Mr. Jones puts it:

> The rank and file of the Society, the common body of men and women, have always, in their official utterances and in their practise, stood solidly for peace. There have always been a few members in every great testing-time who have taken arms and fought, but they have always been rare exceptions, and they have generally been disowned from membership. This present war has proved to be, as would be expected, the severest crisis in the history of the Society. In England a number of young Friends have gone to the trenches, but a very much larger number still have gone to prison as conscientious objectors, and the Society in Great Britain has made a most heroic demonstration of its age-long faith. Nobody who really knows what Friends abroad are doing can for a moment suppose that they have fallen in line with the military wave, that they have yielded to the march of force, or that they have surrendered their high faith. In America there are many indications, especially among young Friends, that the conviction in favor of peace has deepened since the war began. It seems likely that most Friends in America would be ready to undergo any suffering whatever rather than fight. They would be glad to engage in lines of relief work, they would accept every opportunity to serve their country or its highest interest in peaceful ways, but they could not perform military service—tho there would no doubt be some who would think otherwise and who would follow a different course.

In a word, the Society of Friends will remain at peace, while individual Quakers go off to war. The question is summed up by Mr. Amos Peaslee, writing in the New York *Times:*

> The Quakers have justly earned the reputation of disliking war. Of course they do. Personally, I have never had the misfortune to meet any one who does like it. With all other persons of reasonable common sense, they recognize that war is an anachronism, and that a nation built on broad and generous principles of thought can afford to toss off many insults to itself which have in prior ages been considered ground for hostilities.
>
> But, like all other such persons, the great body of them who think things through are equally cognizant of the fact that, until civilization provides machinery for the administration of international justice and the preservation of international peace and order, democracy and righteousness cannot be insured by pusillanimous inaction; and that such machinery can only be developed through the willingness of each nation promptly and effectively to contribute all the force that may be necessary to suppress violations of international law.



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LOOK these business builders over. You don't speak of them as "a duplicating device"—"an addressing machine"—"a correspondence phonograph"—"an adding machine." You give them names, "Multigraph"—"Addressograph"—"Dictaphone"—"Burroughs" because you know that satisfaction lies in names with records for performance. What such names are to their respective fields, so FEDERAL is to haulage. A business builder, first and foremost, it saves you money—makes you money—aids your business growth.

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SPICE OF LIFE

The *n*th Power.—KNICKER—"What is the *n*th power of patriotism?"
BOCKER—"Enlist."—*Sun.*

Vale.—"Has the plumber finished his work?"

"Oh, yes, over two hours ago. He is almost ready to leave."—*Life.*

Blocking Traffic.—MR. PECK—"Would you mind compelling me to move on, officer? I've been waiting on this corner three hours for my wife!"—*Puck.*

A Link With the Past.—Dr. A. S. Tibby will speak on "Shakespeare" at the next meeting in Denver of the American University Society. Dr. Tibby knew Shakespeare intimately.—*Boulder Camera.*

A Neat Housekeeper.—There was a timid knock at the door. "If you please, kind lady," the beggar said, "I've lost my right leg—"

"Well, it ain't here," retorted the lady of the house, and slammed the door.—*New York Times.*

Another Ghostly Warrior.—Mr. Robert P. Skinner, Counsel General here, already has received 500 names of Americans in England willing to fight if necessary, including many received to-day. Among them is Philip Klein, a playwright, who was killed aboard the *Lusitania.*—*Herald.*

H. C. L. Baffled.—A golf enthusiast was describing to his friend the varied joys the game afforded him. Finally he wound up by saying:

"Do you know, I'd rather play golf than eat?"

"But whatever does your wife say to that?" inquired the friend.

"Oh, well, you know," was the response, "she's rather relieved, because she'd rather play bridge than cook!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

In Remembrance.—He was a rackety young man and kept very late hours, but had now joined the Fusileers and was ordered to the front, and on bidding farewell to his beloved he said to her:

"Darling, when I am far away wilt thou gaze at yon star every night and think of me?"

"I will, indeed, dearest," she replied. "If I needed anything to remind me of you, I should choose that very star."

"Why?" he asked.

"Because it is out so late at night and looks so pale in the morning."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Novel Pattern.—An elderly lady entered a store and asked to be shown some tablecloths. A salesman brought a pile and showed them to her, but she said she had seen those elsewhere—nothing suited her.

"Haven't you something new?" she asked.

The clerk then brought another pile and showed them to her.

"These are the newest pattern," he said. "You will notice that the edge runs right around the border and the center is in the middle."

"Isn't that lovely!" said the lady. "I will take half a dozen of those."—*Life.*

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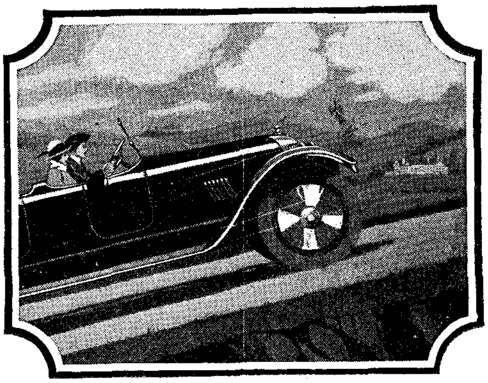
at all speeds is dependent upon a thoroughly efficient ignition system.



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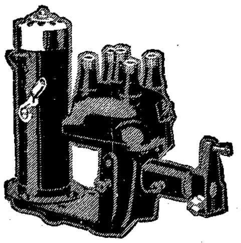

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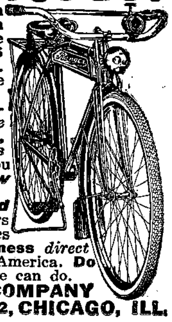

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Not Yet, But Soon.—"Waiter, bring me forty dollars' worth of ham and eggs."

"We don't serve half-portions."—*Life.*

Change Needed.—EDITH—"Haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married?"

ETHEL—"Too long. He hasn't a cent left."—*Boston Transcript.*

Flood Damage.—ONYX—"My wife burst into a flood of tears the other night."

BRONX—"Did she cause any trouble?"

ONYX—"I should say so. Swept away $48 for a new hat in the first torrent."—*Chaparral.*

Leave Well Alone.—CAPTAIN—"Have you changed the guard yet?"

THE NEWCHUM JUNIOR—"No, sir; the old guard was doing the job so well, sir, I thought I'd let 'em stay on, sir."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

All Fixt.—A Brighton mother, on hearing that her sister had received a new little girl, said to Lillian, her little daughter:

"Lillian, auntie has a new baby, and now mama is the baby's aunt, papa is the baby's uncle, and you are her little cousin."

"Well," said Lillian, wonderingly, "wasn't that arranged quick?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Sent by Charon.—BERN, April 4.—The German-Swiss Court of Arbitration has handed down a ruling under which two Swiss citizens who lost their lives as a result of the torpedoing of the cross-Channel steamship *Sussex* by a German submarine in March, 1916, are awarded respectively 180,000 francs and 40,000 francs.—*New York Sun.*

His Strong Point.—"Is your husband much of a provider, Malindy?"

"He jes' ain't nothin' else, ma'am. He gwine to git some new furniture providin' he gits de money; he gwine to git de money providin' he go to work; he go to work providin' de job suits him. I never see such a providin' man in all mah days."—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A Hard Blow.—The politician rushed past the official Cerberus into the editorial sanctum.

"What do you mean?" he roared. "What do you mean by insulting me as you did in last night's *Clamor?*"

"Just a moment," replied the editor. "Didn't the story appear as you gave it to us, namely, that you had resigned as city treasurer?"

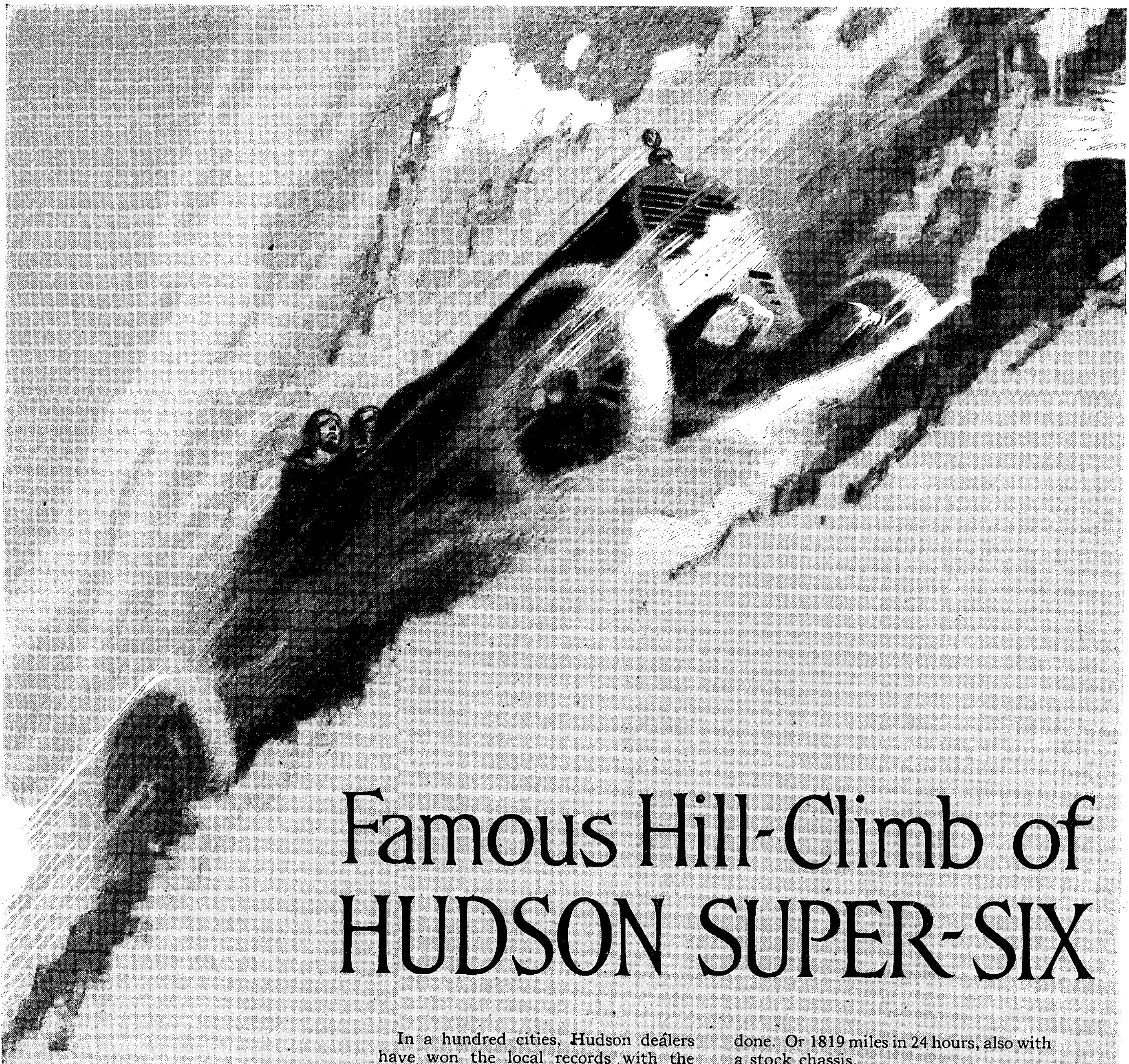
"It did. But you put it under the head 'Public Improvements.'"—*Everybody's.*

No Case.—The old miser in the story, who dropt a five-dollar gold piece in the plate at church, mistaking it for a nickel, could get no great satisfaction out of the deacon, as will be recalled, but he was not the man to give up easily.

Accordingly he sought legal advice with a view of instituting a suit at law.

But the lawyer whom he consulted was one of those rare and gifted souls who would rather be witty than rich, or almost anything else, for that matter.

"Sir," said he at once, "you have no case. You are guilty of contributory negligence."—*Chicago Daily News.*



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Phaeton, 7-passenger	*$1650*
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In a hundred cities, Hudson dealers have won the local records with the Super-Six.

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But the Pike's Peak climb last September was the world's supreme test. There twenty great cars, all specially built, met for a race to "the top of the world." And the Hudson Super-Six made the best time of all.

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The Super-Six, remember, is a small, light Six. It doesn't win by size. It won these tests just as it won all other worth-while records—by endurance.

This invention—patented by Hudson—has minimized motor friction. It thus added 80 per cent to the motor's efficiency. It nearly doubled the motor's endurance.

You don't care to climb Pike's Peak at the speed the Super-Six showed it could do. You don't care to go 102 miles per hour, as a Super-Six stock chassis has done. Or 1819 miles in 24 hours, also with a stock chassis.

But you want the car which holds those records, if you buy a great car. Not because they prove capacity, but because they prove endurance—prove that no service you will ever demand will equal its capacity.

All-Round Ruler

But the Hudson is now more than monarch in performance. It is fully as distinctive in style and beauty this year, in finish, in equipment and in luxury. It has a new gasoline saver, in the form of radiator shutters, which, through controlling the heat of the motor in part, overcomes the disadvantages and waste of the present poor grade of gasoline. It has a patent pneumatic carburetor, exclusively Hudson, self-adjusting to every engine speed.

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This season give your lawn the attention it deserves. Use the Ideal Power Lawn Mower—it makes possible *double* the usual amount of care with *less labor* and *more economy*—it ensures a consistently beautiful sward.

The Ideal Junior is particularly designed for well laid-out lawns and gardens. Cuts smoothly and swiftly on level or grades. Cuts close to walks and flower beds. Eliminates nuisance of horse drawn contrivances on delicate turf and expense of squad of hand propelled machines. Simple to operate and easy to care for.

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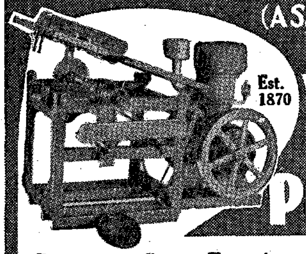
Turns Waste Into Profit



Department Stores, Factories and Contractors find the Sultan "9 Machines in One" a profitable investment and a useful article.

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It saws—planes—joins—rips—sands—bores—grooves—grinds. Built in six sizes with dependable **Sultan Engine—the Power Behind. The Sultan Saw Motor Drive** also furnished. Write for a big FREE catalog on **The Sultan Scientific Labor Saving Machinery.**

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Here is a beautiful desk flag—Old Glory—that will appeal to every loyal citizen of the United States. Flag is silk, attached to silver staff imbedded in solid metal pedestal. About 7″ high.

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Dealers--Write for Proposition

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

April 12.—Conferences are held between the visiting Allied admirals and Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson. They decide that the United States Navy should take over most, if not all, of the patrol work in the western hemisphere, using British and French ports in the West Indies as bases. The protection of the British oil-fields at Tampico, Mexico, is guaranteed, announces Washington.

Ten thousand more National Guardsmen are called out for police duty.

April 13.—President Wilson's Executive Decree is published. It proclaims barred defense-zones around all our harbors and specifies lanes of entrance and exit.

The New York Agricultural Society announces that public-spirited men in New York City are prepared to lend the farmers of New York and neighboring States $10,000,000 to enable them to procure seed, fertilizers, and the labor necessary to cultivate every acre they own.

April 14.—The House of Representatives passes the seven-billion war-loan without a dissenting vote.

George Creel, a magazine-writer, is appointed civilian head of the Committee on Public Information, which will be responsible for censoring the news. Mr. Creel will be aided by Army and Navy officers, telegraphs Washington.

April 15.—President Wilson issues a proclamation calling on farmers, ship-builders, factory-workers, and middlemen to work unselfishly in supplying the needs of the United States and her Allies in the war.

The American gunboat *Scorpion*, guardship at Constantinople, is interned by the Turks, reports Amsterdam.

April 16.—President Wilson issues a proclamation calling the attention of alien enemies to the acts the United States considers treasonable, and warning them that traitors will be vigorously prosecuted and punished.

Heads of several big packing-houses offer to turn over their plants for Government requirements during the war, asserts Washington.

April 17.—The United States Senate unanimously passes the seven-billion bond issue.

The United States destroyer *Smith* reports by wireless to Boston that an enemy submarine tried unsuccessfully to torpedo her.

April 18.—The Senate and the House pass the bill legalizing recruiting by the Allies in this country.

The House Military Committee votes 13 to 8 against the selective-draft feature of the Army Bill, altho they will report the Bill with an amendment giving the President authority to use the draft upon his own responsibility if a volunteer army can not be raised. The Senate Committee approves the selective-draft provision desired by the Administration by a vote of 10 to 7.

THE WESTERN DRIVE

April 12.—In the Arras sector the British pierce the German lines between Vimy Ridge and Givenchy, capturing the villages of Wancourt and Heninel and occupying a thousand yards of German trenches near Farbus Wood. The Germans launch a series of counter-attacks to recover the key-position of Monchy, but are repulsed with heavy losses. Thirty-six guns are taken by the Canadians.

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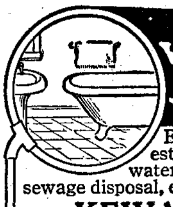

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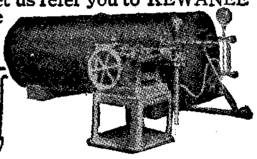

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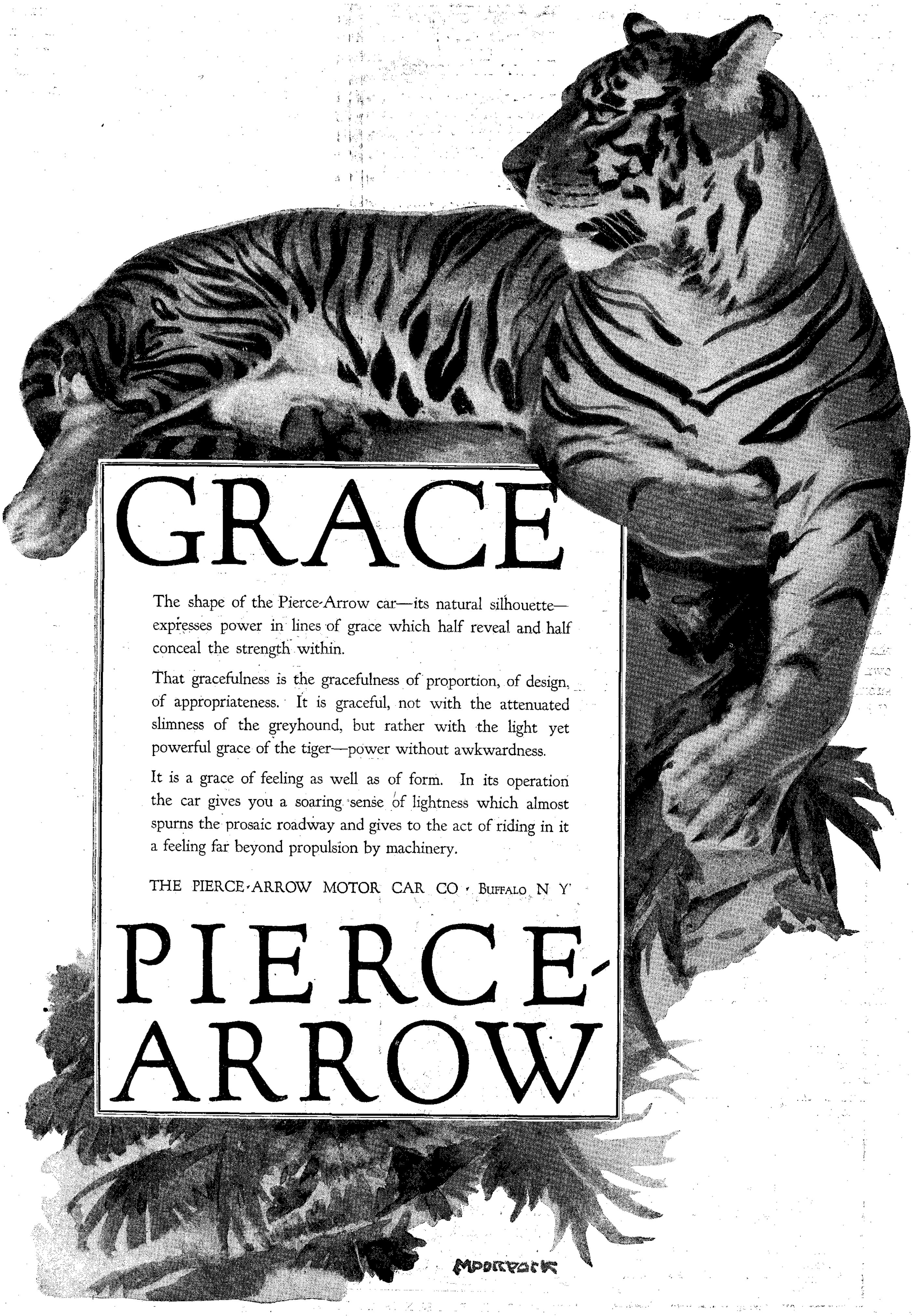

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It is a grace of feeling as well as of form. In its operation the car gives you a soaring sense of lightness which almost spurns the prosaic roadway and gives to the act of riding in it a feeling far beyond propulsion by machinery.

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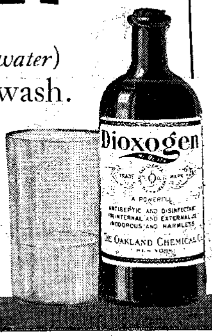

April 13.—General Haig reports that the British are "astride the Hindenburg line." By a sudden thrust north of Arras the English drive the Germans back a mile on a front of twelve miles, occupying six villages and threatening the important coal-mining center of Loos. Two thousand prisoners are brought in, says London.

An advance is made by the British on a front of nine miles about Le Catelet and Cambrai, while the French carry trenches south of St. Quentin, Paris reports.

April 14.—The British War Office announces a great push forward at Arras and St. Quentin. The British advance on a wide front in the center north and south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. In the Arras sector they surround Lens on three sides, and at St. Quentin a German counter-attack is repulsed and British patrols push within a quarter mile of the town. Fires and explosions behind the German lines indicate another retreat.

The French artillery is active all along the front, especially at Champagne. Forty more cannon are seized by the English. The British take the village of Gricourt at the bayonet-point, cables London.

April 15.—British patrols advance through Lievin and enter Lens, announces London. The Germans are destroying mines and mining machinery as they fall back.

An attack in force upon the British positions on a front of six miles along the Bapaume-Cambrai road is repulsed.

Belgian troops win two lines of German trenches at Dixmude, asserts the Belgian War Office. Heavy artillery actions continue in Champagne and in the St. Quentin sector, reports Paris. Over twenty German airplanes have been brought down in the last three days.

April 16.—Paris reports that General Nivelle launches a great offensive on a front of twenty-five miles between Soissons and Reims. The French win the first-line trenches all along the line, and in some cases capture second-line defenses also. Ten thousand German prisoners and large quantities of war-material are taken.

In the Alsatian plain the French attack with decisive success, winning second-line trenches at six points.

The British advance is halted by severe rains during the day, says London, but at night Villeret is captured, widening the gap in the Hindenburg line north of St. Quentin. Fourteen thousand prisoners and 194 guns have been taken to date around Arras.

April 17.—The Germans attempt to beat back the French near Craonne and on both sides of Reims by heavy counter-attacks in massed formation, and are repulsed with serious loss. General Nivelle pursues his advantage, advancing on an eleven-mile front from Prunau (east of Reims) to Auberive. The extreme depth of the advance is two miles, announces Paris, while Berlin admits a repulse. Thirty-five hundred German prisoners are captured by the French in to-day's assault.

April 18.—The French resume the attack on the Aisne by the capture of the heights overlooking the river on the north. The Germans are driven out of six villages between Soissons and Reims and forced to abandon artillery- and ammunition-dumps. The French advance two miles at this point. South of the Aisne, General Nivelle seizes and holds the important city of Vailly. East of Craonne the Germans counter-attack with two divisions

(40,000 men), but are repulsed without reaching the French lines. The French increase the total number of prisoners taken during this battle to 17,000, says Paris.

The British offensive is temporarily halted by continued rain and snow, announces London. Some advance is made west of Le Catelet, and another village is captured.

Berlin admits a small loss of territory along the Aisne, but asserts that all other attacks are repulsed and that 3,000 French prisoners have been taken.

ITALIAN FRONT

April 12.—Rome reports trench-raids in the Vertoiba theater. Austrians occupy some trenches, but are ejected by a counter-attack.

April 13.—The Italians bombard Calliano Station and explode a counter-mine in the Cismon Valley, Rome announces.

April 14.—The Italian War Office reports the shelling of Austrian stations and railway lines with heavy artillery.

April 18.—Rome reports the artillery actions along the entire front are becoming more intense. There are numerous local patrol and raiding activities.

EASTERN FRONTS

April 12.—Cairo reports that the British are continuing their successes in the vicinity of Gaza, Palestine. Their troops have captured Turkish territory to the depth of 15 miles.

April 14.—Austrians and Germans on the Eastern front are throwing peace propaganda into the Russian trenches, proclaims Petrograd.

London cables that General Maude outgenerals the Turks in Mesopotamia and routs the army northeast of Bagdad. He ordered one army to fall back while the other executed a flank attack by night. The battle is temporarily suspended owing to a mirage, but at its close the Turks retreat six miles after heavy loss.

April 16.—Following up his victory of the 14th, General Maude reports to London that he has pursued the Turks to the Jebel Hamrin hills (in Mesopotamia).

GENERAL

April 12.—Russia takes over the reserves of corn and cereals remaining from the harvests of 1916, and will expropriate the surplus of the 1917 crops, announces Petrograd.

Unconfirmed reports from Buenos Aires say two Argentine ships are sunk off Brazil by a commerce-raider.

April 13.—London cables that two hospital-ships have been sunk in the war-zone. One was torpedoed but all on board saved, while the other hit a mine with a loss of fifty-two.

The Düsseldorf *General Anzeiger* reports that a general food scarcity makes a new food-rationing necessary. The bread-ration is to be reduced 25 per cent. April 15.

Buenos Aires announces the sinking of the Argentine sailing-vessel *Monte Protegido*. Anti-German demonstrations follow, and the excitement is increasing.

The Servian people rise against Bulgar rule, London dispatches have it. The Servians take refuge in the hills, and are destroying bridges, railroads, and communications wherever possible.

Germany will treat Americans in Germany according to the lines laid down by President Wilson's alien-enemy proclamation, announces Berlin.

As a result of the decrease in the shipments of meat, Paris announces that there will be two meatless days a week in France after June first.

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Basing the estimate on inventories of known damages, a French Technical Commission believes the damage done by the Germans to the territory occupied in northern France amounts to about three billion dollars, Paris affirms.

April 14.—England issues a call to her own citizens and to the Allies, warning them of a possible food-shortage and requesting them to economize on food, says London.

April 16.—England requisitions all merchantmen of British registry. Hereafter all British ships will sail under Admiralty orders and carry freight at the low "blue-book" rates, says London.

The British Admiralty announces that the German town of Freiburg is bombarded by aircraft in reprisal for the recent sinking of hospital-ships.

Strikes begin in Berlin coincident with the 25 per cent. reduction in the bread ration, affirm advices reaching Holland and Denmark.

April 17.—A message from Berlin to The Hague quotes the *Tageblatt* as saying that 126,000 workers are on strike in Berlin, including many munition hands.

April 18.—The Roumanian Government informs Petrograd that the Germans are burning the towns of Braila and Focsani.

The weekly report of British shipping losses, for the week ending April 15, shows 19 vessels of more than 1,600 tons, 9 smaller ships, and 12 fishing-smacks sunk by mines or torpedoes. Rome reports the sinking of 7 ships. The Spanish steamer *Tom* is sunk without warning, and 18 lives are lost.

Amsterdam dispatches have it that serious anti-German rioting breaks out in Constantinople when a detachment of wounded soldiers returns from Mesopotamia.

FOREIGN

April 12.—Austrian and Bulgarian representatives sound Entente diplomats in Switzerland on the subject of peace. They meet with no encouragement, say advices from Washington, and are told that all negotiations must be public, with a statement of the conditions proposed.

At a luncheon held in London at which both Ambassador Page and the English Premier are guests, Mr. Lloyd George makes a speech welcoming America's participation. He urges the United States to avoid England's blunders, and says we can render the Allies the most important service by building ships and furnishing supplies.

Mexico will place no embargo on the export of oil by the British from the Tampico fields, the State Department is assured.

Brazil decides to seize the German ships in its harbors, cables Rio de Janeiro. A declaration of war is expected.

April 13.—Brazilians in Germany are ordered to leave the Empire in twenty-four hours by the Brazilian Minister. Anti-German demonstrations continue throughout the Republic, cables Rio de Janeiro.

The Socialist party in Russia announces through the official news agency at Petrograd that it knows nothing of the reported negotiations at Copenhagen between German and Russian Socialists, and that it has sent no delegates to such a conference.

Bolivia breaks off diplomatic negotiations with Germany. The German Minister and his staff have received their passports, says La Paz.

A demand for indemnity for the sinking of the Spanish steamship *San Fulgencio* is made on Germany by the Spanish Council of Ministers, say Madrid dispatches.

April 14.—Foreign Minister Miliukoff of Russia is quoted as saying to an interviewer that the present tendencies of public opinion throughout Russia point to the probable establishment of a Russian Republic.

Fifteen thousand Swiss workmen riot over the cost of food, demanding Government distribution, reports Zurich.

Argentina orders all interned German ships concentrated in Buenos Aires and put under guard, say dispatches from that city.

April 15.—An anti-German mob attacks the German Legation and Consulate offices in Buenos Aires, as well as the offices of two pro-German newspapers, say advices from Argentina.

Carranza informs the new Mexican Congress that Mexico will preserve her neutrality at all costs.

Germany notifies Spain that imports from the United States will be permitted if assurances are given that nothing will be reshipped to the Entente, but that exports to the United States will be contraband of war subject to Germany's submarine policy.

Brazil takes over all German ships interned in her harbors.

April 16.—The Congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates adopts a resolution affirming that it is the only organization capable of counteracting reaction in Russia, and that it is necessary for the Council to continue its influence and control over the provisional Government. The Council asserts it will support the Government as long as the latter develops the conquests of the revolution and abstains from territorial expansion, cables Petrograd.

Canada removes the tariff on the import of American wheat, Ottawa announces.

April 17.—The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates favors universal suffrage in choosing the assembly, the confiscation of the lands of the Russian Church and monasteries, and the suppression of all classes and titles, cables Petrograd.

April 18.—American Ambassador Francis cables to the State Department from Petrograd that under no conditions now conceivable would the provisional Government yield to overtures from German and Russian Socialists for a separate peace, according to the assurances of Foreign Minister Miliukoff.

Brazilians in Porto Alegre, which has a large German colony, burn the German club, hotel, and several business houses.

Emperor Charles of Austria vows a church to Our Lady, Queen of Peace, if the war is ended shortly.

Both Houses of Parliament formally recognize and applaud the entry of the United States into the war, announces London.

London reports the death of General Bissing, German Governor-General of Belgium.

DOMESTIC

April 12.—Thomas F. Smith, Democrat, is elected Congressman from New York to succeed the late Michael F. Conroy.

April 13.—"Diamond Jim" Brady dies in Atlantic City at the age of sixty-one. He leaves the bulk of his estate to charity.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York decides that Germans who had taken out their second citizenship papers before the declaration of war are entitled to take the final oath of citizenship.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

OUR NEW $7,000,000,000 WAR-LOAN AND OUR $500,000,000 LOAN IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR

JUST before the United States Senate, by a vote of 84 to 0, passed the $7,000,000,000 bond issue (which the House a few days before had passed by a unanimous vote), it was remarked by a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* that this "legislation made the war-financing done in the stressful period of the Civil War" seem puny, and yet that war was, until August, 1914, "the most terrific conflict of modern times." The $500,000,000 loan of those days was raised in eighteen months. The $7,000,000,000 loan now issued is fourteen times as great as that of 1863, it is to be raised by a population three times as great and by a country fourteen times as rich as were the United States in Civil-War days. Moreover, we now have "a people united in purpose in contrast with a people divided and at war among themselves" as was the case in 1863.

The energy and patriotism of one man kept the Government supplied with funds during those darkest days of the Civil War. That was Jay Cooke, and his great accomplishment—"considered Herculean in those times and for long afterward"—was the selling at par of $510,776,450 five-twenty-year 6 per cent. bonds. Under his personal direction $361,925,950 worth of these bonds were sold. Because of the methods adopted by him in pushing the sale the remainder were sold by Sub-Treasurers and depositaries, the whole operation extending over eighteen months and being completed at a cost to the Government of less than three-tenths of 1 per cent. This was "the most remarkable piece of war-financing of which we have any record." The writer says further of that historic achievement:

> "Not less interesting and important than the operation itself were the conditions under which it was accomplished, for when Abraham Lincoln was inducted into office as President he found a Treasury practically bankrupt, Government credit undermined, sedition everywhere in evidence, and the Southern States actively preparing for secession and war. Whereas the public debt on July 1, 1857, had amounted to only $29,060,386, with a balance of $17,710,114 in the Treasury, that debt had grown to $64,769,703 by July 1, 1860, at which time there was only $3,629,206 left in the Treasury, and Government bonds were being sold, when a market could be found for them, as low as ninety cents on the dollar. In January, 1861, Jay Cooke, who had retired from business some three years before with a fortune estimated at $150,000, organized in Philadelphia the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co.
>
> "Salmon P. Chase, who was selected by Lincoln as his Secretary of the Treasury, had been supported in his political aspirations by *The Ohio State Journal*, whose editor, Henry D. Cooke, was Jay Cooke's brother. The friendship of Chase and Henry Cooke was close and of long standing. Henry Cooke was at the national capital for the inauguration when he received a letter from Jay Cooke, who had been financing *The Journal* for him, in the course of which Jay Cooke wrote: 'I see Chase is in the Treasury, and now what is to be done? Can't you sell out the paper and open a banking-house in Washington, and be something respectable?' This humorously satirical query may have been responsible for the later connection of Jay Cooke with the Treasury Department in the capacity of a fiscal agent and for the establishment by Jay Cooke and his brother and brother-in-law of a banking-house in Washington. At any rate these developments followed in the course of time, after Jay Cooke had repeatedly declined appointment as Assistant Treasurer under Chase.
>
> "Secretary Chase's first efforts to raise funds to meet pressing Government needs were disappointing. He offered $8,000,000 in 6 per cent. bonds, and out of bids aggregating $27,000,000 only $1,000 were bid for at face value. Mr. Chase rejected all bids under 94, the result being that he closed the loan for $3,000,000 instead of for $8,000,000. Then he turned to Treasury notes, offering $5,000,000 of these for sale in New York. Again the result was disappointing, and then an appeal was made to Jay Cooke in Philadelphia for assistance in disposing of the notes. In two days Jay Cooke turned in $200,000 from sales, and followed this up with such a stream of orders that his reputation as a national financier was at once established.
>
> "In order to tide over the period until the meeting of Congress, Mr. Chase was compelled in April to make another offering of 6 per cent. bonds, and the services of Jay Cooke as well as of the associated bankers of New York were enlisted in disposing of them. Again the issue was more or less of a disappointment. New York bankers insisted upon a low price and were disposed to haggle. Jay Cooke, on the other hand, threw himself heart and soul into the work of raising funds for the Government, and, assisted by Drexel & Co., with whom he associated himself in the work, obtained a large subscription-list. The result of this operation, according to Mr. Cooke's biographer, was that $7,310,000 of the bonds were sold at rates varying from 85 to 93 per cent., the bulk of them at the lower figure, and $1,689,000 in Treasury notes at par.
>
> "Congress in special session in July authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to raise $80,000,000 by taxation and $240,000,000 by loans, giving to him the power to offer lenders coupon bonds, registered bonds, or Treasury notes at his choice; the bonds to run for twenty years and to bear interest at 7 per cent., the Treasury notes to run for three years at $7^{3}/_{10}$ per cent. These Treasury notes subsequently were made convertible into five-twenty-year 6 per cent. bonds. Only a few days after this action by Congress came the disastrous news of Bull Run. Aroused by these ill tidings and entirely upon his own initiative, Jay Cooke started out at once to raise funds for the Government. His relations with Secretary Chase meantime had become intimate, and as his knowledge of the financial needs of the Treasury had been gained at first hand, he knew there was no time to be lost. In a few hours he succeeded in collecting nearly two millions of dollars
>
> "Soon after this Jay Cooke was appointed one of a number of agents to dispose of 'seven-thirty' notes to repay the $50,000,000 loan to the New York banks, and it was in connection with the opening of this agency in Philadelphia that he first resorted to the campaign of publicity to

which he later owed so much of his success in disposing of the (in that period) great $500,000,000 issue of 'five-twenty' 6 per cent. bonds."

The Annalist remarks, as interesting to note, that the modern "press-agent" is an outgrowth of the method of advertising to which Jay Cooke at that time gave vogue. He not only "used space in the advertising columns of the newspapers, but he wrote and caused to be published interviews with himself in which he dilated upon the duty of loyal citizens to support the Government and provide funds with which it could win victories and put down the rebellion." He sent daily to newspapers lists of subscribers for the "seven-thirty" notes and the amounts taken by them, and sent sales-agents out to drum up customers. Jay Cooke sold $5,224,050 of these notes at that time, receiving for the work a commission of $6,680 and an allowance of $150 for advertising, whereas, in bringing these notes to the attention of the public, "he had actually expended from his own means the sum of $10,000." These services led in due time to Cooke's appointment as the sole subscription-agent for national loans.

It was in 1863 that the $500,000,000 "five-twenty" 6 per cent. loan was authorized. It was in marketing this that Jay Cooke "achieved his most brilliant success through the power of the press, which he invoked and used to an extent never before attempted in financial operations." The writer adds:

"He made lavish use of the advertising columns of every newspaper of any consequence throughout the loyal States, made personal appeals to editors, wrote articles showing the worth of the wares he offered, and predicting that they would one day sell at a substantial premium (which prediction was later verified), and personally coached the agents he sent out to preach the gospel of patriotism and United States bonds. Farmers, day-laborers, clerks, railway conductors, ministers, and even soldiers and sailors were fired by his appeals and took the smaller fifty-dollar bonds in great numbers.

"The war was then costing the Government nearly $2,000,000 a day, and there was soon flowing into the Treasury as the result alone of Jay Cooke's campaign about $1,500,000 a day from the proceeds of his bond sales. The entire issue was oversold by $10,000,000 in less than 450 business days. The issue could have been disposed of much sooner had the Government been able to print its bonds faster, for Cooke's orders were often millions of dollars ahead of his deliveries, and some of his subscribers had to wait a month or more for their certificates.

"As is nearly always the case, unfortunately, there were not wanting those who sought to deprive Jay Cooke of the credit justly due to him, who sought to tarnish his record by circulating tales to the effect that he had been permitted to use large sums of the Government moneys for his own purposes in the stock-market and by insinuations that men in high places had shared in the profits derived from these transactions. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress, and Cooke's report to Chase of his services was scrutinized and found flawless. Among the financier's defenders before that body was Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, who said:

"'The loan reached in the aggregate $510,139,000, and the total expense (of placing it) was $1,452,598.17, or a fraction less than three-tenths of 1 per cent., or eighteen days' interest on the loan. And for this cost to the Government the agent incurred fearful risks, paid enormous sums

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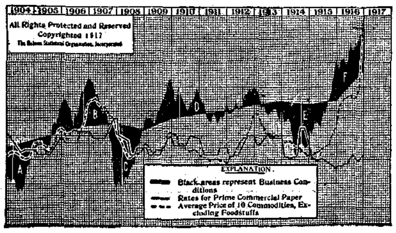

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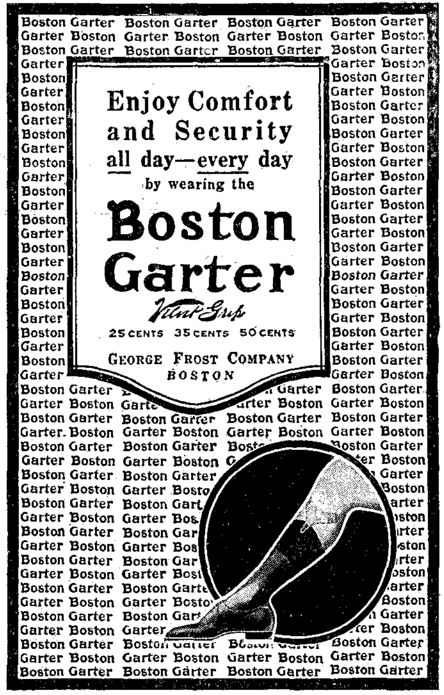
TALKING-MACHINE AND MOVIE COMPANIES LOSE SUITS IN THE SUPREME COURT

Under decisions handed down on April 9 by the United States Supreme Court, an end has been put to the practise of fixing prices by what is known as the license plan. The decisions immediately affect the Victor concern and what is known as the "Movie Trust" (the Motion Picture Patents Company). The Court declared illegal and void certain price-fixing restrictions effected by means of "licenses" for the public use of patented articles of corporations. The decision was made in an infringement suit brought by the Victor Company against the Macy Department Store of New York. The principal question raised was whether, in disposing of its machines by giving a license only for their "use" in consideration of royalties (during the patent's term) instead of making a sale outright to purchasers, the Victor Company might thus lawfully regulate and restrict distribution of its products. There was a secondary question as to whether a restriction of distribution through 7,000 "licensed" dealers was an illegal combination and monopoly under the Sherman Anti-trust Law. Other talking-machine manufacturers and other patentees generally had used the license plan. That the license plan was a mere subterfuge adopted to control retail prices to the public was contended by the Macy company and that after having received a full royalty upon delivery of the machines any further restriction upon resale prices through a license was merely an attempt to evade the law.

In the "movie" case, a patent "monopoly" was further circumscribed for public benefit by a ruling that the company and others similarly circumstanced could not restrict the use of their patent machines to such materials as were "licensed" for such use. The plan by which such appliances have been given to the public on royalties with a license merely for their use and not an outright sale was declared void as a "poorly concealed purpose for maintaining and fixing prices to agents and purchasers." The Court held that patentees of machines could not prescribe what other materials should be used with their products. A contrary practise, it was declared, would be "gravely injurious to the public interest, which is more a favorite of the law than is promotion of private fortunes." This decision makes lawful the use of competitors' films in any moving-picture machines and removes a restriction said to be "a potential power of evil over an industry in the amusement life of the nation." Patents on machines the Court held to be limited to the mechanism itself; patentees could not restrict their use to any particular supplementary materials. The public may use any material it finds necessary in their operation.

BEST OF ALL MARCH BANK CLEARINGS

Bank clearings for the month of March, says *Bradstreet's*, "mounted to very high figures, establishing on the one hand the best record ever attained in any like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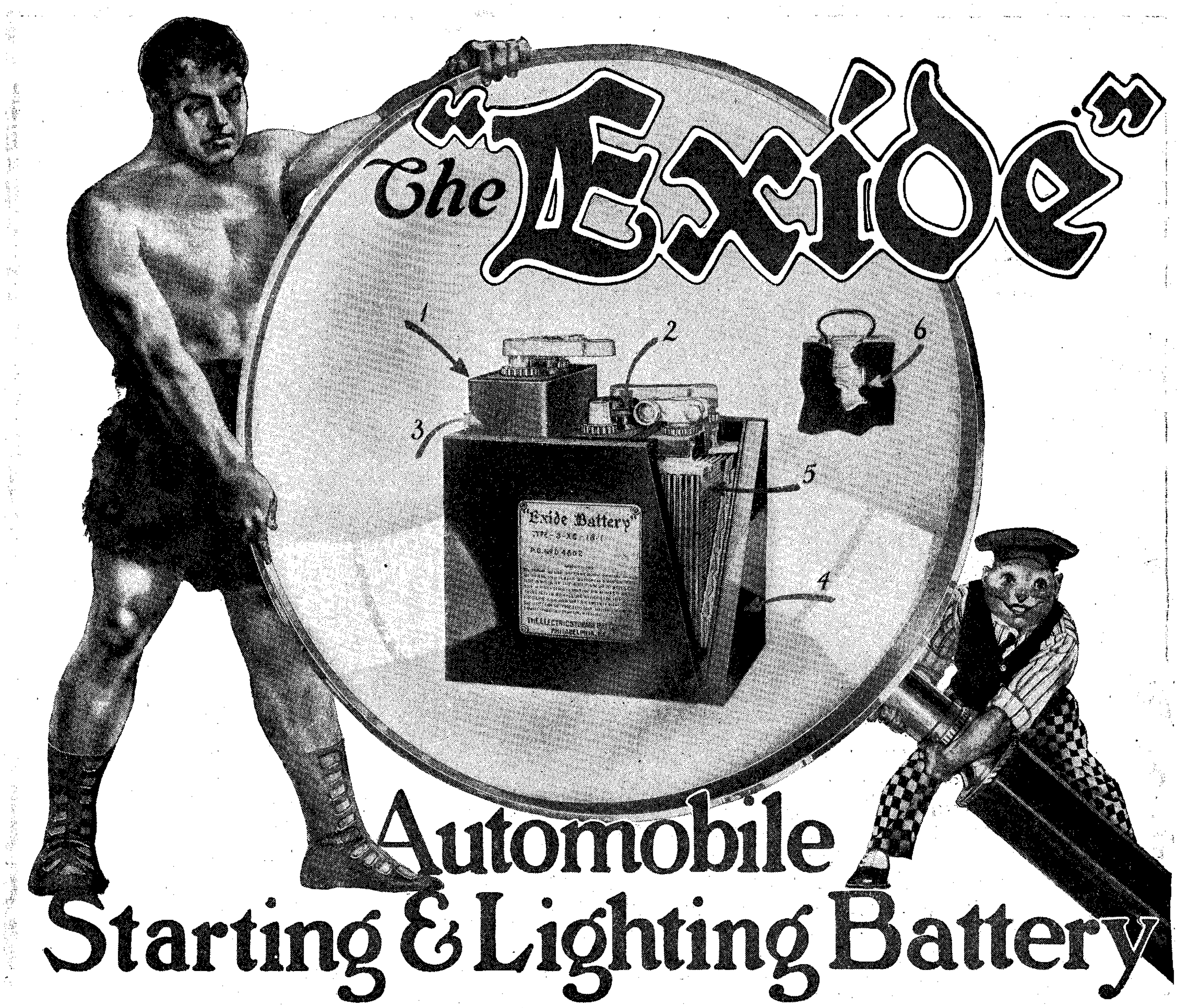

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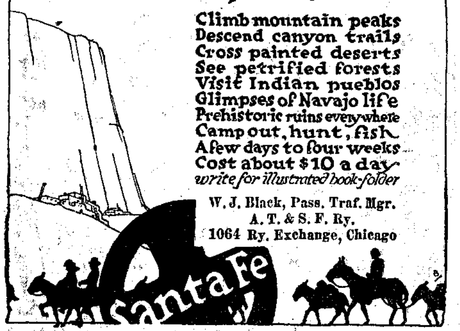

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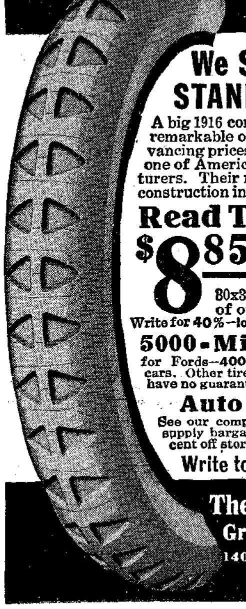

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month, while scoring the fifth largest total ever registered." What the writer found strikingly significant was the fact that payments outside of New York "actually touched a new peak-point, with such cities as Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Omaha, Milwaukee, Seattle, and St. Joseph making the best monthly exhibits in their histories." Payments through the country's leading clearing-houses aggregated in March $24,582,588,716, while clearings at centers outside of New York amounted to $10,353,461,456, the contribution of New York having been $14,229,127,260. The total for the country indicated a rise of 19.3 per cent. over March of 1916, while the showing for the zone outside of New York reflected an advance of 28.6 per cent., with the premier city manifesting a gain of 13.4 per cent. By extending the comparison back a few years *Bradstreet's* finds that the grand total excels that of March, 1915, to the extent of 78 per cent., while disclosing a rise of 73 per cent. over the like month in 1914. New York City's total, "the largest ever set up in March," displayed a gain of 88 per cent. over the corresponding month in 1915, an increase of 81 per cent. over that time in 1914. The total for the country, even with New York excluded, $10,353,461,456, "depicts nothing but satisfactory conditions." While the prevailing high prices swelled payments, at the same time it was pertinent to remark that with certain financing held up at the money-centers by the acute condition of foreign relations, the country as a whole, "aside from evincing some conservatism as to far future needs, actually went on buying and selling as if deterrents arising out of the international crisis were in oblivion." High wages, needs for goods, and increased incomes from industrial investments "loomed more conspicuously than other factors." The writer gives as follows the aggregates of clearings monthly at all cities, compared with the like periods in four preceding years:

[Six figures omitted.]

	1917	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
Jan.	$25,433	$19,994	$13,429	$16,100	$16,090
Feb.	21,471	18,159	11,865	12,770	13,481
Mar.	24,582	20,598	13,790	14,148	13,985
1st quarter	$71,486	$58,751	$39,084	$43,018	$43,556
April		$19,251	$14,963	$14,791	$14,153
May		20,564	14,574	13,061	13,980
June		20,526	14,064	13,841	13,580
2d quarter		$60,341	$43,601	$41,693	$41,713
July		$19,327	$14,875	$14,385	$13,422
Aug.		19,685	14,234	9,840	12,260
Sept.		22,677	15,348	9,927	13,293
3d quarter		$61,689	$44,457	$34,152	$38,975
Oct.		$25,491	$20,101	$11,624	$15,551
Nov.		26,610	19,297	10,9[illegible]2	13,742
Dec.		27,075	20,236	12,540	14,537
4th quarter		$79,176	$9,634	$35,146	$43,830
Grand total		$259,954	$186,776	$154,009	$168,074

The following table shows the returns for New York City by months:

[Six figures omitted.]

	1917	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
Jan.	$15,127	$12,327	$7,288	$9,372	$9,339
Feb.	12,794	11,106	6,482	7,237	7,795
Mar.	14,229	12,548	7,566	7,849	7,886
1st quarter	$42,150	$35,981	$21,336	$24,458	$25,020
April		$11,622	$8,812	$8,548	$8,055
May		12,560	8,635	7,238	7,963
June		12,553	8,025	7,844	7,753
2d quarter		$36,735	$25,472	$23,630	$23,772
July		$11,439	$8,695	$8,180	$7,344
Aug.		11,769	8,537	4,581	6,762
Sept.		14,356	9,264	4,628	7,456
3d quarter		$37,564	$26,496	$17,389	$21,562
Oct.		$15,711	$12,739	$5,609	$8,693
Nov.		16,653	11,829	5,399	7,587
Dec.		16,936	12,331	6,529	7,999
4th quarter		$49,300	$36,899	$17,537	$24,279
Grand total		$159,580	$110,204	$83,018	$94,634

In the following table figures for the country outside of New York are shown:

[Six figures omitted.]

	1917	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*	*1913*
Jan.	$10,306	$7,664	$6,138	$6,725	$6,752
Feb.	8,677	7,055	5,369	5,529	5,686
Mar.	10,353	8,050	6,219	6,300	6,100
1st quarter	$29,336	$22,769	$17,726	$18,554	$18,538
April		$7,620	$6,145	$6,243	$6,095
May		7,995	5,939	5,825	6,015
June		7,950	6,048	6,000	5,826
2d quarter		$23,565	$18,132	$18,068	$17,936
July		$7,866	$6,188	$6,204	$6,076
Aug.		7,917	5,697	5,257	5,496
Sept.		8,303	6,086	5,301	5,840
3d quarter		$24,086	$17,971	$16,762	$17,412
Oct.		$9,792	$7,369	$6,010	$6,860
Nov.		9,972	7,468	5,583	6,156
Dec.		10,139	7,905	6,013	6,537
4th quarter		$29,903	$22,742	$17,606	$19,553
Grand total		$100,314	$76,571	$70,990	$73,439

Changes in clearings in December, January, February, and March are shown by sections in the following table, comparisons being with the corresponding months in preceding years:

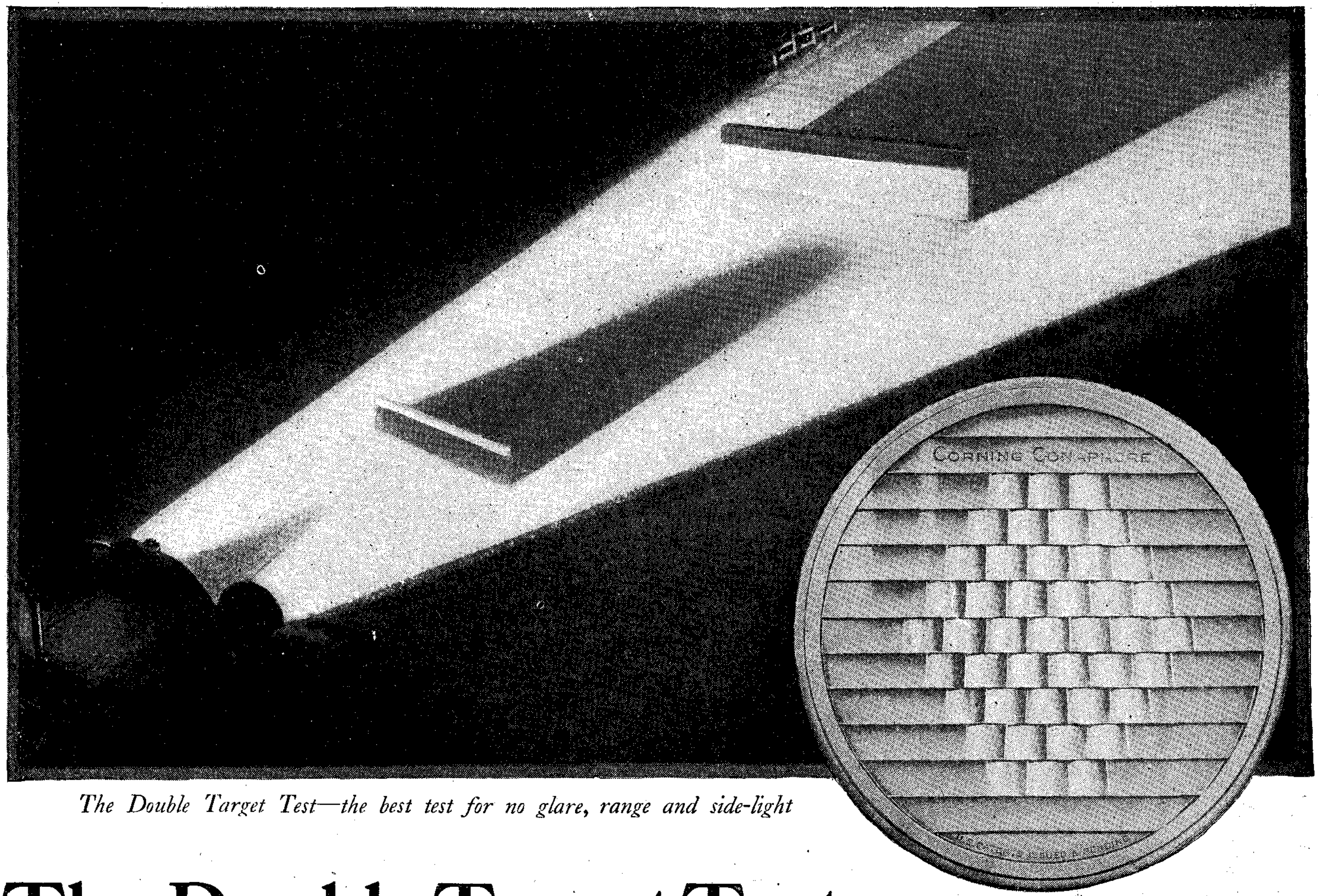
	Inc., Dec., 1916	*Inc., Jan., 1917*	*Inc., Feb., 1917*	*Inc., Mar., 1917*	*Inc., three mos.*
New England	23.0	18.7	11.4	5.2	11.7
Middle	36.3	24.7	16.3	16.1	18.8
Western	42.7	45.4	30.0	33.3	36.5
Northwestern	24.4	31.4	18.9	27.0	26.2
Southwestern	32.5	49.3	34.4	41.0	41.7
Southern	20.8	21.7	12.6	20.7	18.3
Far-Western	34.4	48.0	31.6	32.5	37.2
Total, United States	33.7	27.2	18.1	19.3	21.6
New York City	37.3	22.7	15.1	13.4	17.1
Outside New York	28.2	34.4	22.7	28.6	28.8
Canadian	12.8	22.3	16.0	27.8	22.0

The New-England group shows the smallest ratio of increase, 5.2 per cent., while the Southwest displays the largest, 41 per cent. The Western division discloses a rise of 33.3 per cent.; the Far-Western, 32.5 per cent.; the Northwestern, 27 per cent.; the Southern, 20.7 per cent., and the Middle, 16.1 per cent. In the annexed monthly record, high points and months for a number of cities were given by *Bradstreet's:*

New York	December, 1916	$16,935,607,252
Chicago	March, 1917	2,217,919,419
Boston	November, 1916	1,106,294,377
Philadelphia	March, 1917	1,467,016,516
St. Louis	January, 1917	590,495,304
Pittsburg	March, 1917	351,712,737
Kansas City	January, 1917	584,105,433
San Francisco	January, 1917	376,218,501
Minneapolis	December, 1915	171,955,000
Baltimore	December, 1915	208,833,098
Cincinnati	January, 1917	181,703,582
New Orleans	December, 1916	174,731,172
Cleveland	January, 1917	286,069,258
Detroit	December, 1916	234,948,000
Omaha	March, 1917	164,058,917
Louisville	January, 1917	105,675,781
St. Paul	November, 1915	79,253,855
Seattle	March, 1917	87,468,000
Milwaukee	March, 1917	109,792,872
Atlanta	October, 1916	131,301,141
Denver	November, 1916	72,248,993
Buffalo	January, 1917	87,340,317
Providence	October, 1916	54,621,800
Portland, Ore	October, 1916	79,605,993
Duluth	November, 1915	55,329,242
Indianapolis	January, 1917	60,600,000
Savannah	October, 1916	45,070,907
Memphis	December, 1916	59,090,000
Richmond	December, 1916	103,352,000
St. Joseph	March, 1917	76,922,000
Salt Lake City	December, 1916	64,192,903
Spokane	October, 1916	28,991,000

COMMODITY PRICES AT THEIR HIGHEST—THE FAR-AHEAD OUTLOOK

Rising commodity prices are still a world-wide phenomenon. In the opinion of *Bradstreet's*, however, the aspects of the situation, "in this country at least, probably will undergo a change when new supplies come on the market or when



The Double Target Test—the best test for no glare, range and side-light

The Conaphore.
Smooth front surface. Easily cleaned.
Does not clog with dust or mud.

The Double Target Test

The Only Automobile Headlight Glass That Passes It

THE Double Target Test is the most important test of headlight efficiency. It is the best test for no glare, range and side-light. Only one headlight glass passes this test—the Conaphore, a new invention manufactured by the Corning Glass Works.

How the Test is Made

Two targets are placed on the road in front of a car.

The first target is 22 inches high and 10 feet from the car. The second is placed beyond the first one, 30 feet from the car. It is about 4½ feet high and a horizontal line is drawn across it 42 inches from the road.

The intense beam from the Conaphore shoots over the first target and completely illuminates the second target below the 42-inch line.

Other headlight glasses designed to prevent glare, dump the light right in front of the car, completely illuminating the first target, but throwing only a faint light on the second.

The Conaphore *does not dump* the reflected light in front of the car where it is not needed, but shoots it out in a low, wide, strong beam. It gives 500-foot range, with ample side-light and no glare.

A New Invention

The Conaphore has a smooth outer surface and a series of patented horizontal corrugations on the inner face. This design bends down the light rays and shoots them out in a long, intense beam, never more than 42 inches above the road, giving wonderful range and ample side-light, but no glare.

Noviol Glass Causes Light to Pierce Fog

Conaphores are made of a new patented glass—Noviol Glass. This is a golden-tint glass which gives the Conaphore a distinctive appearance.

Noviol Glass causes the beam of light to pierce fog or dust and eliminates back-glare. It makes the green along the roadside stand out. No ordinary headlight glass has these features. Noviol Glass is controlled by the Corning Glass Works.

Made in Two Kinds of Glass

Conaphores are made of clear glass as well as Noviol Glass. Clear glass Conaphores are equally efficient in giving long range and eliminating glare, but lack the added advantages possessed by the Noviol Glass of eliminating back-glare and penetrating fog or dust. We strongly recommend the Noviol.

Easy to Install

You will find the Conaphore easy to install. Simply take out the glass now in your headlight and put the Conaphore in its place. Sizes are made to fit all cars. In ordering give name, model and year of your car, and diameter of your present headlight glass. All progressive dealers now sell Conaphores. Put a pair on your car today.

Price List

Noviol Glass	Per Pair	**Clear Glass**	Per Pair
3 to 4⅞ ins. incl.	$1.30	3 to 4⅞ ins. incl.	$0.80
5 to 6⅞ ins. incl.	2.40	5 to 6⅞ ins. incl.	1.60
7 to 8½ ins. incl.	3.50	7 to 8½ ins. incl.	2.50
8⅝ to 10 ins. incl.	4.50	8⅝ to 10 ins. incl.	3.00
10⅛ to 11½ ins. incl.	6.00	10⅛ to 11½ ins. incl.	4.00

Prices 25 cents more per pair west of Rocky Mts.
Sizes vary by steps of ⅛ inch

CONAPHORE SALES DIVISION
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., Inc., Managers
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Pierces Fog and Dust

SHAPELY FEET

are the result
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is a shoe that allows perfect freedom to all foot
muscles, protects the bony
framework of the arch, helps
weak ankles and encourages
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The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

is a correct shoe. There are other correct shoes, but we believe none of them combine the elements of comfort, durability and style in such a satisfactory way as the Coward Shoe.

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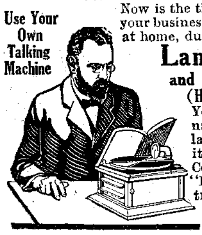

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and Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry
(Highest Award Panama-Pacific Exposition)

You simply listen to the living voice of a native professor pronounce the foreign language, over and over, until you know it. Our records fit all talking machines, Columbia, Victor, etc. Write for free "Language Treatise" and particulars of trial offer and easy payment plan.

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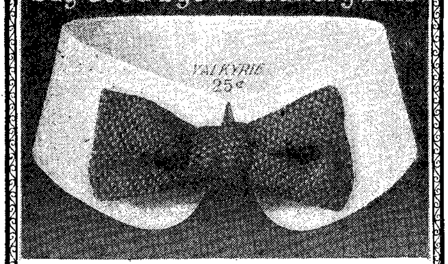

CHALLENGE
***CLEANABLE* COLLARS**

The magic of a collar instantly freshened, off or on, with only a damp cloth! Your favorite styles, half-sizes, ever-white, with stitched edge effect and dull linen finish.

A $5 to $10 yearly saving in money, besides your time and laundry bother. 25c each. Send for your size sample. A booklet on request.

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DU PONT

speculation in certain commodities is eliminated, or if the Government takes control of distribution." The present outlook still "suggests very high prices for many articles, particularly those derived from animals, supplies of which can not be greatly increased in one season." As to the far-ahead outlook, the writer believes that "spring-sown crops in this country will be planted on extensive areas, and therefore one may assume that there will be an abundance of products by harvest time." While the winter-wheat crop is in poor condition, recent reports have been slightly more favorable than the early ones. As to present conditions in commodity prices, the writer says:

"Under all the circumstances prevailing, our index-number of prices as of April 1 logically shows another increase, the level exprest by the sum of $14.5769 representing a new high-water mark and an advance of 3.8 per cent. over March 1, of approximately 24 per cent. over April 1, 1916, and of 49 per cent. as compared with the corresponding date in 1915. Contrast with April 1, 1914, reveals a rise of 66 per cent. Another example of the high levels of prices is seen in the fact that breadstuffs, live stock, provisions, textiles, metals, oils, and building-materials touched record marks on April 1 last. Prices for wheat are the highest since 1869, for corn since 1864, for pork since 1865, and for lard since 1866. A wide range of price-movements is set forth in the following table, in which are given the index-numbers based on the prices per pound of ninety-six articles:

1904	
Opening	$7.9885
High	8.0973
Low	7.6318
Close	8.0579
1905	
Opening	8.0827
High	8.3014
Low	7.9073
Close	8.3014
1906	
Opening	8.3289
High	8.9023
Low	8.2321
Close	8.9023
1907	
Opening	8.9172
High	9.1293
Low	8.5246
Close	8.5246
1908	
Opening	8.2949
High	8.2949
Low	7.7227
Close	8.2133
1909	
Opening	8.2631
High	9.1262
Low	8.2167
Close	9.1262
1910	
Opening	8.2631
High	9.2310
Low	8.7844
Close	8.7844
1911	
Jan	8.8361
Feb	8.7662
Mar	$8.6917
April	8.5223
May	8.4586
June	8.5294
July	8.5935
Aug	8.6568
Sept	8.8191
Oct	8.8065
Nov	8.8922
Dec	8.9824
1912	
Jan	8.9493
Feb	8.9578
Mar	8.9019
April	9.0978
May	9.2696
June	9.1017
July	9.1191
Aug	9.1595
Sept	9.2157
Oct	9.4515
Nov	9.4781
Dec	9.5462
1913	
Jan	9.4935
Feb	9.4592
Mar	9.4052
April	9.2976
May	9.1394
June	9.0721
July	8.9522
Aug	9.0115
Sept	9.1006
Oct	9.1526
Nov	9.2252
Dec	9.2290
1914	
Jan	8.8857
Feb	8.8619
Mar	8.8320
April	$8.7562
May	8.6224
June	8.6220
July	8.6566
Aug	8.7087
Aug. 15	9.8495
Sept	9.7572
Oct	9.2416
Nov	8.8620
Dec	9.0354
1915	
Jan	9.1431
Feb	9.6621
Mar	9.6197
April	9.7753
May	9.7978
June	9.7428
July	9.8698
Aug	9.8213
Sept	9.8034
Oct	9.9774
Nov	10.3768
Dec	10.6473
1916	
Jan	10.9163
Feb	11.1415
Mar	11.3760
April	11.7598
May	11.7485
June	11.6887
July	11.5294
Aug	11.4414
Sept	11.7803
Oct	12.0399
Nov	12.7992
Dec	13.6628
1917	
Jan	13.7277
Feb	13.9427
Mar	14.1360
April	14.5769

"The index-numbers for the respective groups that go to make up the total number are given hereunder:

	Apr. 1, 1916	*Feb. 1, 1917*	*Mar. 1, 1917*	*Apr. 1, 1917*
Breadstuffs	$0.1123	$0.1641	$0.1779	$0.1915
Live stock	.4645	.5510	.5700	.6065
Provisions	2.5480	3.1586	3.2181	3.4267
Fruits	.2273	.3161	.3161	.3329
Hides and leather	1.7800	2.6100	2.6150	2.6100
Textiles	2.9116	3.6541	3.7023	3.7958
Metals	.9876	1.0569	1.1624	1.1897
Coal and coke	.0081	.0152	.0179	.0156
Oils	.5505	.6286	.6567	.6895
Naval stores	.0869	.0947	.0907	.0861
Building materials	.1048	.1270	.1276	.1299
Chemicals & drugs	1.6858	1.1816	1.1041	1.1333
Miscellaneous	.2924	.3848	.3772	.3694
Total	$11.7598	$13.9427	$14.1360	$14.5769

Nine out of thirteen groups advanced within a month's time. The group comprising hides and leather declined on a slight drop in hides. Coal and coke fell because of a seasonal reduction in the price of anthracite coal, and a better car-supply brought down the price of Connellsville coke. Naval stores went off because of lower quotations for rosin and turpentine, and the miscellaneous group descended a little, thanks to cheaper hops. This table shows high and low points for each of the thirteen groups:

	High		*Low*	
Breadstuffs	Apr. 1, 1917	$.1915	July 1, 1896	$.0524
Live stock	Apr. 1, 1917	.6065	July 1, 1896	.1855
Provisions	Apr. 1, 1917	3.4267	July 1, 1896	1.3619
Fruits	Nov. 1, 1916	.3727	July 1, 1896	.1210
Hides and leather	Jan. 1, 1917	2.6250	July 1, 1896	.8250
Textiles	Apr. 1, 1917	3.7958	July 1, 1896	1.5799
Metals	Apr. 1, 1917	1.1897	July 1, 1896	.3757
Coal and coke	Mar. 1, 1917	.0179	July 1, 1896	.0048
Oils	Apr. 1, 1917	.6895	July 1, 1896	.2082
Naval stores	Apr. 1, 1911	.1662	July 1, 1896	.0402
Building materials	Apr. 1, 1917	.1299	Dec. 1, 1911	.0708
Chemicals & drugs	Mar. 1, 1916	1.6858	Sep. 1, 1910	.5797
Miscellaneous	Nov. 1, 1904	.6077	July 1, 1896	.2150

WAR'S GREAT DEMANDS FOR SHIPS

With the entry of the United States into the European War, this country decided in giving support to the Entente Allies to do so more particularly with respect to furnishing supplies and financial credits than by sending an army immediately to the field of action. This decision was regarded in shipping circles as likely to make much greater demands upon American tonnage than would have been the case had a purely defensive and independent war been planned. *The Journal of Commerce* said that aside from the vessels that would be needed as colliers, supply-ships, and for other service in connection with the Navy, it is recognized "as highly probable that the United States will extend to its merchant shipping a degree of control hardly less than that exercised by Great Britain in conjunction with the other Allied countries." In fact:

"Representatives of the Administration have stated that the Government would requisition only such mercantile tonnage as is essential to the needs of the situation. The opinion was exprest that this does not mean that vessels which are permitted to engage in commerce will be entirely free from Government control. On the contrary, as much tonnage as possible would probably be directed into the trade with the Allies and a system of fixt rates governing their operations would be established. The purpose of this action, it was asserted, would be to insure supplies for the Allies at as small cost as practicable.

"Attention was called to the fact that this method of keeping down costs had been successfully employed by Great Britain. The so-called Blue-Book rates, fixt by England, leave a fair margin of profit for the owners, while not permitting such profits as are earned at prevailing war-rates by neutral vessels, it was said. All of the Allied nations have found it necessary to adopt this form of control, in addition to the requisition and withdrawal from trade for naval and military service of many steamers. The view was advanced that the fullest cooperation with the Allies would mean similar action here.

"A man who is closely in touch with American shipping affairs exprest the opinion that American tonnage now engaged in trade with South America would be withdrawn from that trade and placed on the transatlantic route, leaving the South-American countries to shift for themselves as best they could. This view was not supported in all quarters, it being pointed out that every effort would probably be made to maintain commerce with Latin America if this could be accomplished without interfering with sending supplies to the Allies. Later, if the tonnage shortage becomes more acute, it was said, the vessels may be taken from the trade with South America, where they have made large gains during the last two years.

"Within a comparatively short time, shipping men said, the first units of the fleet of wooden vessels projected by the Government will be available, and this will materially help to supply the needed tonnage. It was asserted that these vessels would have very little commercial value after the conclusion of hostilities, and their construction is regarded purely as a war-measure. It is expected that they will be operated by the Shipping Board and will not be placed under the control of private managements. Action of the Government depends largely upon Congressional action, was the statement, but little doubt was held but that full powers would be extended to the Administration to carry out such measures with respect to shipping as it sees fit."

LABOR'S SHARE IN UNITED STATES STEEL'S EARNINGS

The recent advance of 10 per cent. in wages paid to employees of the United States Steel Corporation gives interest to a detailed statement as to labor's share in the earnings of this corporation. Recently these earnings had been smaller than the share which capital had received. During the year 1916, the corporation paid in wages a smaller percentage of its gross earnings than in any other year of its history. Wages and salaries paid were equivalent to 21.3 per cent. of the total receipts; the year before they were 24.3 per cent., and in 1914 they were 29 per cent. In no other fiscal year had employees received less than 22 per cent. of the gross receipts. These percentages relate, however, to gross receipts. When it comes to "available receipts," that is, to the part of a year's income applicable to wages, interest, and dividends, the returns made a different showing. Last year the "available receipts" were $606,682,900, of which wage-earners received $263,300,000, or 43.4 per cent. This was the first year since 1907 when labor got less than half the proceeds after materials had been paid for. Following is a table in which the sums labor received in the last ten years from "available earnings" is presented, with the corresponding figures for capital as compiled for the New York *Times Annalist:*

			How Divided	
	Gross Receipts	*Available Receipts*	*Labor Per Cent.*	*Capital Per Cent.*
1916	$1,231,473,779	$606,682,900	43.4	56.6
1915	726,683,589	317,050,000	55.7	44.3
1914	558,414,933	244,126,500	66.5	33.5
1913	796,894,299	354,372,700	58.7	41.3
1912	745,505,515	307,276,000	61.6	38.4
1911	615,148,840	273,761,000	58.5	41.5
1910	703,961,424	322,272,000	54.3	45.7
1909	646,382,251	291,041,000	52.1	47.9
1908	482,307,840	219,758,000	54.8	45.2
1907	757,014,767	323,941,000	49.6	50.4

The writer notes that if the wage- and salary-earners had received half of the total funds available, they would have been paid more than $303,000,000, or $40,000,000 in excess of the total actually disbursed, and this additional payment "would have been equal to an increase of about 15 per cent. above the wages paid."

Never Again.—Mrs. M'Lap was about to pull off a social for the benefit of the Civic Club.

"Are you going to invite Mrs. Nexdore?" asked her niece.

"I should say not," answered the old lady. "I entertained her once and she never recuperated."—*Argonaut.*

How Much to Heat This House?
"I have Saved at least 50%"

And So Can You—Guaranteed With the Williamson UNDERFEED

YES—how much to heat a big ten-room house like this? Make a guess—based on your own coal bills. Now cut that figure in half and you have the real cost, because the Williamson UNDERFEED has reduced this man's coal bill fully fifty per cent.!

Read his letter to the right. Money talks—especially when you save it. And the Williamson UNDERFEED is saving ½ to ⅔ coal expense for over forty thousand UNDERFEED users.

And you can join them, for this saving is guaranteed!

WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED
Furnaces and Boilers
Cut Coal Bills ½ to ⅔ Guaranteed

Doesn't matter where you live, or how big or how small your house, or whether you heat with warm air, hot water, steam or vapor, the UNDERFEED will effect this saving for you—guaranteed.

In the UNDERFEED, fresh coal is fed from below. Hot, clean fire always on top. Smoke, gas or soot—valuable heat elements—are consumed as they pass *up through* the flame.

And the UNDERFEED burns the cheaper grades of coal—a first great saving. No clinkers—no partly burned coals—ashes clean and white.

Get This Free Book

It is called "From Overfed to UNDERFEED." Tells all about it. Profusely illustrated. It will save you many a dollar when you come to install that new heating system. Get it now and be prepared. The attached coupon brings it without cost or obligation to you. Learn how easily a boy of 12 can tend the UNDERFEED and save ½ to ⅔ coal cost—*Guaranteed.* Send coupon NOW!

The Williamson Heater Co.
427 Fifth Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio

Here's the Letter

"For the past four years I have been using a Williamson UNDERFEED. The longer I use it the better I like it. I am heating ten rooms. It has fulfilled all the claims you make for it, and I am sure has saved me at least 50% of what it would cost to operate a heater of the ordinary type." *(Signed) Newton Ellis, 310 W. Elm Street. Canton. Ill.*

The UNDERFEED burns coal on the scientific principle of a lighted "candle". The fuel supply is always below the flame. No smoke—no dirt—no waste. Uniform combustion—healthful heat. Ask us to explain thoroughly.

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Tell me how to cut my coal bills from ½ to ⅔ with a Williamson UNDERFEED.

Warm Air...... Steam or Hot Water......
(Mark X after System interested in)

Name..............................

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My Heating Contractor's name is..........
HEATING CONTRACTORS: Let us tell you about the Williamson UNDERFEED and our proposition. Both are winners.

Lift Corns out with Fingers

A few drops of Freezone applied directly upon a tender, aching corn stops the soreness at once and soon the entire corn or callus loosens and can be lifted off with the fingers without even a twinge of pain.

Freezone

Removes hard corns, soft corns, also corns between the toes and hardened calluses. Does not irritate or inflame the surrounding skin or tissue. You feel no pain when applying it or afterward.

Women! Keep a small bottle of Freezone on your dresser and never let a corn ache twice.

Small bottles can be had at any drug store in the U. S. or Canada

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents.—Since the publication of the reply to “K. L. M., New York, N. Y.,” the Lexicographer has been permitted to examine a reproduction of the original ballad, “Comin' Thro' the Rye,” said to be in the handwriting of Robert Burns. This ballad consists of five verses and a refrain. In most modern collections only two are given. The second line of the third verse of the original reads: “Comin' thro' the *grain*,” and the ending word is rimed with “*ain*,” English “own,” in the fourth line. This shows conclusively that a field of rye and not the burn Rye was meant. By the purifying of this ballad, Burns conferred a great boon on the Scottish people of his time.

“E. N. W.,” San Juan, P. R.—“The following quotation is from Edgar Allan Poe: ‘There are moments when, even to the sober eye of reason, the world of our sad humanity may assume the semblance of a hell; but the imagination of man is no *Carathis* to explore with impunity its every cavern.’ Will you please tell me from what work and what is the allusion in the word ‘Carathis’?”

Carathis was the mother of the caliph Vathek, who practised sorcery, and was at death sent to Eblis, the Mohammedan hell.

“C. W. C.,” Baltimore, Md.—“(1) Is there any authority for the current expression ‘quite a few,’ although it is frequently used by even editors and clergymen, it appears to me bad English and a contradiction? Am I right? (2) ‘Always they were together’ seems on the contrary excellent English although in an inverted form. Is there any authority but usage?”

(1) “Quite a few” is an American colloquialism. (2) It is not excellent English. “They were always together” is the way the Lexicographer would write it.

“G. P. W.,” Omaha, Neb.—“How does it come that the word *empirical* is used to-day sometimes as the embodiment of scientific fact and the next writer uses the same word as just the opposite, or the embodiment of what is false in science? It is very confusing. Why should this still be so in this age?”

The dictionary defines *empirical* as “Given to or skilled in experiments; relying on or guided by observation of facts rather than by accepted principles; generalizing hastily from limited facts; hence, charlatanic: applied especially to medical practise.” The secondary meaning of the word may be traced to disagreement among ancient Greek physicians. With them an *Empiric* was one who maintained that experiment was the one requisite, as distinguished from the *methodists*, who relied on theory, and the *dogmatists*, who took middle ground. Based on the foregoing, modern medicine characterizes as an empiric one who is unscientific and merely experiments; a quack.

“R. W. C.,” Portland, Fla.—“I would like to know what became of the ‘Ark of the Covenant’ and whether or not it is still in existence.”

After the fall of Jerusalem, in 587 B.C., the Ark of the Covenant disappears from history. There are various traditions as to its ultimate fate, but they have no historical value. One legend relates that the Ark was carried up to heaven to await the coming of the Messiah; another has it that it is hidden under the sacred hill of Tara, in Ireland.

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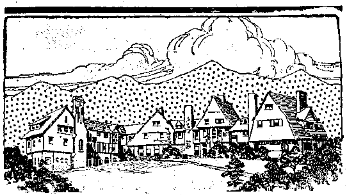

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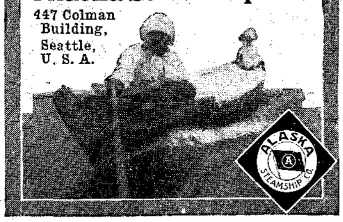

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